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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

CH'IN SHIH HUANG

Why Do Reactionaries Hate Ch'in Shih Huang - by Ting Min 1

YOUTH MOVEMENT

On the Reactionary Counter-Current in Youth Movement after "May 4" 5

DOCUMENTARIES

Strive To Bring into Play the Militant Role of News Documentaries - by Wen Pin 10

Proletarian Revolutionaries Must Fight - by Lo Fei and Hsiang Hua 13

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PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Page

CRITICISM OF FALLACIES

"Intellectual Culture First" and the Theory of Productive Forces Are Trash of the Same Kind 15

Peddling Revisionist Ware Under the Smokescreen of Achieving "Modernization" 19

RED GUARDS

Pioneering Red Guards Mature in Cultural Revolution 22

UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

School on Pearl River Delta 27

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Rapid Growth of Peking Industry During Cultural Revolution 28

SUGARBEET

New Progress in Winter-Planted Sugar Beet in Southern China 31

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. 33

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

CPIFA Leader Meets Colombian Guests 33

CHINA AND COMOROS

Chinese Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao Meets Comoros Government Delegation 34

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese President Receives Chinese Ambassador 34

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Photo Exhibition Opens in Jamaica 34

CHINA AND JAPAN

Acting President of Chinese Society of Agronomy Meets Japanese Friends 35

Page

Peking Banquet for Visiting Group of Japanese Local Autonomous Government Leaders 35

CHINA AND KOREA

President Kim Il Sung Watches Performance of Chinese PLA Song and Dance Ensemble 36

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Observers' Group Leaves for World Handicrafts Congress in Mexico 37

CHINA AND NEPAL

King of Nepal Leaves Kathmandu for China 38

King of Nepal Arrives in Chengtu to Rousing Welcome 39

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Holds Talks with King Birendra 41

Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of King Birendra of Nepal 41

Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech at Banquet in Honor of King Birendra of Nepal 45

Speech by King Birendra of Nepal at Banquet Given by Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng 49

Nepal Press Hails King Birendra's Visit to China's Szechwan Province and Tibet Autonomous Region 51

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Exhibition of Contemporary Chinese Woodcuts Opens in Dutch City . . . 52

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese NPC Vice Chairman Meets Philippine Social-Economic Visiting Group 53

Chinese Minister Meets Filipina Guests 53

CHINA AND UN

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: New Victories in Anti-Hegemonic Struggle 54

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Minister of Mines and Petroleum Arrives in Peking 57

Page

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Vietnamese Delegation's Visit 58

NATIONAL

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Help All People Recognize Capitulationists 59

In Front of the Revolutionary Mass Movement - by Tung-fang Yen . . . 64

Lay Bare Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Sleight of Hand 67

MODERN REVOLUTIONARY PEKING OPERA

Heroic Fighter of the Struggle Against Restoration - by Huang Shih-hsien 70

Creation of Operettas Can Also Profoundly Reflect Class Struggle - by Wen Shao 76

INTEGRATION OF INTELLECTUALS WITH WORKERS AND PEASANTS

Chinese Intellectuals Integrate Themselves with Workers and Peasants 79

SCHOOL-RUN FARMS

Schoolchildren Run Small Farm in Northwest China City 82

COMMUNE AND BRIGADE-RUN INDUSTRIES

Commune- and Production Brigade-Run Industries in East China County 83

TELEVISION

China's Television Service Helsp Consolidation of Proletarian Dictatorship 86

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Swimming and Diving Team Leaves Algiers for Home 90

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation 90

Page

CHINA AND GHANA

Peking Banquet for Ghanaian Guests 91

CHINA AND ITALY

Communist Party of Italy (M-L) Acclaims China's Struggle Against Right Deviationist Attempt To Reverse Correct Verdicts . . 91

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liu Yang-chiao Meets and Fetes Japanese Guests 92

Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai Visits Kyoto, Japan 93

Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai Welcomed in Osaka, Japan 94

Chinese Basketball Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan 95

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar Arrives in Peking on Way to Korea 95

President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar Leaves Peking for Korea 96

CHINA AND NEPAL

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and King Birendra Continue Talks 96

Chengtu Soiree for King Birendra 96

King Birendra of Nepal Visits Irrigation Project Near Chengtu 97

Peking Banquet for Nepalese Field Marshal 98

Nepalese Ambassador to China Gives Grand Reciprocal Banquet in Chengtu 98

King Birendra's Speech 100

Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech 101

King Birendra of Nepal Visits Cotton Mill in Chengtu 103

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Air Force Goodwill Delegation Visits Tientsin and Shihchiachuang 104

Pakistan Air Force Goodwill Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 104

Chinese Border Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Pakistan 105

Page

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Photo Exhibition Held in Philippines 105

Philippine Social-Economic Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Visit to Southern China 106

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Capitalism Restored in Soviet Literature, Art 106

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Why Do Messrs. Soviet Revisionists Fly into a Rage? 111

Futile Intervention--Comments on May 22 Statement of USSR Government 113

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Cheap Posture on Middle East Question 116

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Secretary General of Communist Party of Ceylon Hails Success of China's Anti-Right Deviationist STruggle 119

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Papers Laud China's Cultural Revolution and Struggle Against Right Deviationist Attempt To Reverse Correct Verdicts 120

Chinese Art Troupe Gives Performances in Sudan's Gezira Province . . 122

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Peking Banquet in Honor of Venezuelan Minister of Mine and Petroleum 123

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Vietnamese Delegation 124

Peking Cocktail Party Marks Founding Anniversary of RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government 124

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Ambassador of Federal Republic of Germany to China Leaves Post for Home 125

DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS

Foreign Military Attaches Visit Tachai 126

Page

NATIONAL

PHYSICAL CULTURE

Criticizing the Fallacies Spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing on the Physical Cultural Front 127

anti-RIGHT-DEVIATION STRUGGLE IN PLA

Boldly Advance with Song on Our Lips To Compose New Chapters 131

RUMORMONGERING

Rumor Means Idealism - by Ch'i Hsieh 138

T'IENANMEN SQUARE INCIDENT

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat Is Fine Indeed - by Wu Heng-shou 141

Push to a New Climax the Struggle To Beat Back the Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts 143

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Educational Revolution Brings Changes to Futan University Mathematics Department 145

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION

Growth of Primary Schooling in Northwest China Province 148

Nine-Year Education Becomes Universal in North China County 148

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER ARTISTS

East China Institute Trains Fine Artists from Among Workers, Peasants, Soldiers 151

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

China Trial-Produces First High-Temperature High-Pressure Radioactive Logging Tool 153

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Minority People in Southwest China Enjoy a Happy Life 154

FORMER KUOMINTANG ARMY OFFICERS

Former Chiang Army Officer Returns to Motherland 156

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

1976 Protocol on Goods Exchange between China and Afghanistan Signed in Peking 157

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Youth Football Team Leaves Peking for Friendly Match Tour of Albania and Yugoslavia 157

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Bangladesh Delegation 158

CHINA AND BURMA

Peking Reception for Burmese Track and Field Team 158

Burmese and Chinese Track and Field Teams Hold Friendly Contest in Peking 159

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Chinese National People's Congress Vice Chairman Meets Colombian Member of House of Representatives 160

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Receives Chinese Ambassador 160

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Guy Mery Arrives in Peking 160

Chinese Defense Ministry Gives Banquet in Honor of French Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Guy Mery 161

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese NPC Vice Chairman Ulanfu Meets Visiting Group of Japanese Local Autonomous Government Leaders 164

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friendship Wing Visiting Group 164

CHINA AND KOREA

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Korean Broadcasting and Television Delegation 165

CPLA Gives Last Performance in Pyongyang 165

Chinese PLA Song and Dance Ensemble Leaves Pyongyang for Home 166

Page

CHINA AND NEPAL

Rapid Growth of Trade between Nepal and China's Tibet Region 168

King Birendra and Other Distinguished Nepalese Guests Leave Chengtu for Lhasa 169

King Birendra of Nepal and Entourage Arrive in Lhasa from Chengtu for Friendly Visit to Tibet 170

Nepalese Field Marshal Leaves for Other Parts of China 171

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Premier Sends Message of Sympathy to Philippine President . . 172

Chinese Red Cross Society Sends Message of Sympathy to Philippines Red Cross Society 172

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese PLA Song and Dance Ensemble Gives Performances in Galati County, Romania 173

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Magic Wand of Soviet Revisionists 173

CHINA AND US

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets American Friends 175

CHINA AND VIETNAM

RSVN Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party to Mark Founding Anniversary of Provisional Revolutionary Government 175

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Firm Determination To Oppose Foreign Intervention 176

NATIONAL

CAPITULATIONISM

From Class Capitulationists to National Capitulationists - by Liu Hsien-chao and Wei Shih-ming 178

T'IENANMEN SQUARE INCIDENT

Smash Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Two "Fists" - by Chi Hsün 185

Page

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "Daringness" and the T'ienanmen Square Incident - by Li Hsüeh 188

What Is Meant by "The Day of the Four Modernizations" - by Li Pao-te 190

The Enemy Is Dealt a Heavy Blow and the People Are Educated 193

CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Shanghai Steam Turbine Plant Workers Criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Revisionist Line in Industry 197

OPEN-DOOR EDUCATION

Tsinghua University Provides Open Door Schooling in Yellow River . . 199

LITERARY AND ART ACTIVITIES

Cultural Revolution Boosts Literary, Art Activities of Minority Korean Nationality in Northeast China 203

EARTHQUAKES

People in Earthquake Afflicted ARea in Yunnan Resume Production, Rebuild Homes 206

ELECTRONICS AND INSTRUMENTS INDUSTRIES

Electronics, Instruments Industries Flourish in Chungking, Southwest China 208

COAL MINES

New Coal Center in Northwest China 210

HYDROGRAPHIC STATIONS

Hydrographic Work Developed in Central China Province 211

RAINFALL

Welcome Rain in Northern China 213

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 214

Page

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Trees Grow Well in China 214

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana Acting President Receives Chinese Ambassador 215

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Daily Necessities Exhibition Closes in Birmingham 215

British Guests Feted in Peking 216

CHINA AND COMOROS

Comoros Government Delegation Visits in Central China Province . . . 217

CHINA AND EGYPT

Sino-Egyptian Trade Protocol Signed in Cairo 218

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Cairo for Home 218

CHINA AND FRANCE

Yeh Chien-ying Meets French Armed Forces Chief of Staff and Madame Mery 219

French Chief of Staff General Mery Visits PLA Armored Forces Unit in Peking 219

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets General and Madame Mery of France 220

CHINA AND GHANA

Secretary of Supreme Military Council of Ghana Leaves Peking 221

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Geophysics Study Group Concludes Visit to Iran 221

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Aiichiro Fujiyama 222

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Leaders Send Message of Sympathy to Chinese Leaders on Earthquakes 222

CHINA AND LAOS

Delegation of Foreign Trade Bureau of Lao Ministry of Industry and Trade Arrives in Peking 223

Page

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Madagascar National Press Delegation Arrives in Peking 223

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

China, Malaysia Tie at 6th Asian Cup Football Tournament 224

CHINA AND NEPAL

King of Nepal Visits in Tibet 224

Tibet Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee Gives Banquet for King of Nepal 225

King Birendra Visiting in Lhasa 228

King of Nepal Attends Soiree in Lhasa 229

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Prime Minister's Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquake 230

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Government Trade Delegation Feted in Peking 230

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Prime Minister Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquakes 231

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Leaders Send Message of Sympathy to Chinese Leaders on Earthquakes 231

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Crude Interference in Non-Alignment Movement 232

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Why Do New Tsars Cry for "Internationalism"? 234

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: New Collusion 236

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking 238

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception 238

Page

CHINA AND TOGO

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Concludes Visit to Togo 239

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Venezuelan Minister of Mines and Petroleum 239

Venezuelan Minister of Mines and Petroleum Gives Return Banqiet in Peking 240

Chinese Gymnastics Team Leaves Venezuela for Home 240

Venezuelan Minister of Mines and Petroleum Leaves Peking 241

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Premier Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquakes 241

President of PRG of RSVN Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquakes 242

CHINA AND WESTERN SAMOA

Western Samoan Head of State, Prime Minister Receive Chinese Diplomat 242

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Canada To Declare 200-Mile Fisheries Jurisdiction 243

NATIONAL

BOURGEOIS RIGHTS

REfuting the "Theory of the Base" - by Chou Huan-t'ao 244

NOVELS

A Mirror of the Capitalist-Roader - by Lu Kuei-shan 250

T'IENANMEN SQUARE INCIDENT

It Is Necessary To Resolutely Hit at the Counter-Revolutionaries - by Ma Hsiao-liu 255

GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Why China Rouses Hundreds of Millions To Take Part in Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution 258

RAILROADS

New Railway Across China's Biggest Mountain Forest 262

Page

HOUSING

Peking Builds More New Housing 263

EXHIBITIONS

Commemorative Art Exhibitions in China 266

TAIWAN

"Save Our Next Generation" Demand To End Neglect and Maltreatment of Taiwan Children by Chiang Gang 267

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Guests Feted in Peking 269

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Surveying and Cartography Study Group Leaves for Canada 269

CHINA AND COMOROS

Comoros Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Peking 270

Comoros Government Delegation Visits Tachai 270

CHINA AND ECUADOR

All-China Sports Federation Delegation Leaves Peking To Visit Ecuador and Panama 271

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Armed Forces Chief of Staff and Madame Mery Visit Yenan and Sian 272

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friendship Visiting Group Gives Reports in Shenyang 273

Aiichiro Fujiyama Leaves Peking for Home 274

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Guests 274

Japanese Friendship Wing Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home 275

Japanese Friends Feted in Peking 275

Page

Chinese Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai Visits Osaka, Japan 276

Delegation of Japanese Chuo Trust and Banking Company Leaves Peking for Shanghai 277

Visiting Group of Japanese Local Autonomous Government Leaders Leaves Peking 277

Japanese Friendship Delegation Feted in Peking 278

Japanese Women's Delegation for Japan-China Friendship Feted in Peking 278

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwait, China Enter Semi-Finals at 6th Asian Cup Football Tournament 279

CHINA AND NEPAL

King Birendra Visits People's Commune in Lhasa 279

Nepalese Consul-General in Lhasa Gives Reception for King Birendra's Visit to Tibet 280

King Birendra of Nepal and Entourage Leaves Lhasa for Home Via Chengtu 281

New Chapter of China-Nepal Friendship 283

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Badminton Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow 286

CHINA AND SAO TOME PRINCIPE

Sao Tome and Principe President Receives Chinese Agriculture Study Group 286

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Peddler's Lies 287

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary Denounces Soviet Revisionists' Schemes To Undermine Non-Alignment Movement 288

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Vice Minister of State Capital Construction Commission Meets Venezuelan Guests 290

Page

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Federal German Badminton Team Plays Friendly Matches in Peking 291

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Peking Banquet for Yugoslav Guests 292

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Additional Clause to Mexico's Constitution on 200-Mile Exclusive Economic Zone Becomes Effective 292

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SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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CH'IN SHIH HUANG

Why Do Reactionaries Hate Ch'in Shih Huang

by

Ting Min (丁民)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 30, 1976)

In the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square, a handful of counter-revolutionaries imitated the old tricks of reactionaries in history, and in the name of opposing Ch'in Shih Huang, insinuatingly directed the spearhead at Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the great proletarian cultural revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Meanwhile, they vociferously played up Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party. This has bared that Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the general representative of the new and old bourgeoisie within the Party as well as his vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and his criminal plot to turn back the wheel of history.

Ch'in Shih Huang was the outstanding representative of the newly emerging landlord class of ancient China two centuries before the Birth of Christ. He belonged to the counter-restoration faction opposed to the restorationist forces of the slave owners. For the sake of turning back the wheel history, the reactionaries of the past often disparaged Ch'in Shih Huang on his pushing the progressive Legalist line, suppressing the reactionaries, banning reactionary speeches, and restricting the prerogatives of slave owners.

The reactionary forces of the Ch'in Dynasty who vainly attempted to bring about restoration--including the agents of the restorationist forces within the newly emerging landlord class and a handful of reactionary clowns in society--again and again frenziedly attacked the political power of the newly emerging landlord class founded by Ch'in Shih Huang. Giving tit for

tat, Ch'in Shih Huang successively suppressed the reactionary cliques under Lü Pu-wei and Lao Ai, chopped to death the restorationist clown Ch'ing K'o, buried alive some reactionary Confucian scholars and rounded up the trouble-making restorationists. This stood for the bold action taken by Ch'in Shih Huang to suppress counter-revolution and the exercise of dictatorship by the newly emerging class over the restorationist faction.

Out of their own counter-revolutionary needs, the reactionaries of past ages hated to the bone and hurled all kinds of abuse against the suppression of counter-revolution by Ch'in Shih Huang. Lin Piao cursed Ch'in Shih Huang for the purpose of staging a counter-revolutionary coup. In the T'ienanmen Square incident, a handful of counter-revolutionaries used a reactionary language similar to that in Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary plan for a coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'." They nonsensically said that "feudal society of the emperor of Ch'in has gone forever," frenziedly attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat, attacked the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and opposed the great struggle for striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. To safeguard socialist revolution and construction, "in an era with classes and class struggle still in existence in the international arena and at home, the working class and the people who have seized state power must suppress all counter-revolutionary classes, cliques and individuals who offer resistance to the revolution, and curb their restoration activities." (Introductory Note to Material on the Hu Feng Counter-Revolutionary Clique) Imitating the reactionary spirit of the Confucian scholars of the Ch'in Dynasty, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and a handful of class enemies frenziedly attacked the great proletarian cultural revolution, the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and the great struggle to strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. This has precisely proved the fineness of these great struggles led by Chairman Mao. The class enemies have educated us by negative example that this magic weapon of proletarian dictatorship must be employed to deal with the restorationist forces.

The restorationist forces of the Ch'in Dynasty still rabidly attacked Ch'in Shih Huang in the ideological sphere. They worshipped the "private schools" spreading the restorationist doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. In Hsienyang, capital of the Ch'in Dynasty, or in other places, they formed gangs to establish link-ups, spread rumors and slanders, vilified and cursed Ch'in Shih Huang and his reformist cause, and vainly attempted to achieve the aim of restoration. Ch'in Shih Huang diligently created progressive public opinion, attacked reactionary public opinion and exercised dictatorship over the restorationist forces in the ideological sphere. He opposed making use of the past to satirize the present or spreading rumors to confuse the public. He banned reactionary speeches and ordered the burning of books publicizing restorationist doctrines. He banned the "private schools" that "stirred up confusion at the upper level and opposed the ways of the world," and buried alive the reactionary Confucian scholars who spread rumors to confuse the public. He issued the order that those who spread rumors and slanders, made use of the past to satirize the present and publicized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and the officials who humored or shielded them would be suppressed without exception. Those who

spread rumors to confuse the public were severely punished, and they had themselves entirely to blame.

Like the reactionaries of the Ch'in Dynasty, Lin Piao and company hurled abuse against Ch'in Shih Huang's "absolute rule" on the one hand, and on the other hand they made use of the past to satirize the present and spread many rumors. For the sake of carrying out reversal of verdicts and restoration, Teng Hsiao-p'ing also sought help from rumors and sophistry. For example, he said that "the arrival of a movement often impairs" "the veteran workers and experienced cadres." At the suggestion of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the modern Confucian scholars concocted "On the General Program for All Kinds of Work of the Whole Party and the Whole Country." He also clamored that class struggle or the two-line struggle "has kicked away from the stage the good cadres of the Party and the advanced models." This was a rumor or vilification that completely stood truth on its head.

Those attacked by the successive political movements and two-line struggles led by Chairman Mao were the chieftains of the revisionist line as well as the renegades, secret agents, unrepentant capitalist-roaders who had sneaked into the Party, but definitely not the experienced revolutionary cadres and veteran workers. The reactionary slogans shouted and the reactionary poems and verses posted by a handful of counter-revolutionaries at the T'ienanmen Square and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary statements were imbued with the same spirit. They disseminated quite a number of political rumors, attacked and sowed discord in the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and gave Teng Hsiao-p'ing a coat of veneer in a vain attempt to disturb people and achieve their ulterior ends.

It is entirely essential for the proletariat "to prohibit all counter-revolutionaries from making use of the freedom of speech to attain their counter-revolutionary aims." (Introductory Note to Material on the Hu Feng Counter-Revolutionary Clique) Toward the rumors spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and a handful of counter-revolutionaries represented by him, we must seriously investigate, expose and smash their intrigues and plots.

Ch'in Shih Huang's series of political and economic reforms--for example, the abolition of the system of "hereditary ranks and emoluments" and the system of "division of land for the creation of feudal lords" left over from the era of the slavery system throughout the country, the adoption of the new bureaucratic system and the prefecture and county system, the abolition of the system of dividing land into nine squares, and "the ordering of the people to reclaim land themselves--not only were of benefit to the unification of the country and the development of the fuedal system but also actually restricted the prerogatives of the slave owners. Whether one was for or against restriction on this question of prerogatives of slave-owners was at that time an important aspect of the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration.

After Ch'in unified the six states, this struggle at once sharpened. Wang Wan who usurped the important post of Prime Minister in the year of the unification of the six states (221 B.C.) advocated division of land among princes, and some bureaucrats supported his view. Several years afterward, the reactionary Confucian scholar Ch'u-yü Yüeh again harped on the old tune

and called for rehabilitating the feudal system. Some people made use of a meteorite to start the reactionary rumor that "the land will be divided after the death of the First Emperor." They relished so much the reactionary slavery system and the prerogatives of slave-owners and called for restoration. Ch'in Shih Huang at no time made concession in this respect. He criticized Wang Wan, negated Ch'un-yü Yüeh, rounded up the reactionaries, and persistently pushed the prefecture and county system and the feudal agrarian system. This dealt heavy blows to those restorationists who opposed the newly emerging feudal system.

At present, Teng Hsiao-p'ing's opposition to the restriction of bourgeois rights and his protection of the interests of the "high officials" who practice revisionism and of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party are identical with the reactionary path taken by the restorationist forces of the Ch'in Dynasty in opposing Ch'in Shih Huang's restriction of the prerogatives of slave owners. Chairman Mao has issued an important directive on the question of theory, emphasizing the necessity and importance of the restriction of bourgeois rights toward combating and guarding against revisionism. Teng Hsiao-p'ing openly leaps forth to oppose the restriction of bourgeois rights. Chairman Mao points out: "With the socialist revolution they they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This has profoundly pointed out the class origin of the revisionist line carried out by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. It is not fortuitous that a handful of counter-revolutionaries impatiently leaped forth to voice their opposition to the "emperor of Ch'in" when the revolutionary people criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

The reactionaries of past ages attacked Ch'in Shih Huang in a vain attempt to practice restoration and regression. The bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party is also opposed to Ch'in Shih Huang in a vain attempt to practice restoration and regression. However, history is merciless. Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people, and restoration goes against the will of people. In the past, one restorationist after another was nailed to the historical pole of stigma. Today, the proletariat and the revolutionary people resolutely support the great leader Chairman Mao's theory and practice of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crimes in reversing verdicts and carrying out restoration, and call for the stringent suppression of all counter-revolutionaries. In front of the strong and powerful dictatorship of the proletariat, the petty thieves who go against the tide of history can only court their own destruction!

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YOUTH MOVEMENT

On the Reactionary Counter-Current in Youth Movement After "May 4"

by

the mass criticism group of the Department of History, Futan University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 6, 1976)

Amidst the new surging tide to deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and track down counter-revolutionaries, we greet the 57th anniversary of the "May 4 Youth Movement." As we read again Chairman Mao's brilliant works "The May 4 Movement" and "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," we find them unusually warm.

Since "May 4," there has always been a violent struggle between the two lines in the youth movement. The focus of this struggle is whether to uphold or oppose integration with the workers and peasants. Bourgeois representatives inside and outside the Party are all opposed to the integration of young people with the workers and peasants. Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch capitalist-roader within the Party, is no exception.

When Teng Hsiao-p'ing energetically whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, he nonsensically said that "reliance on workers, peasants and soldiers is relative." He cried that the greatest danger at the moment was that young students "do not study," and slandered the turning of college graduates into peasants as "ultra-Left" and "carrying out a communist undertaking at the socialist stage." He flagrantly adopted a hostile attitude toward the masses of workers and peasants, attacked the revolution in education, and opposed the persistence of the broad masses of young people in integrating themselves with the workers and peasants.

These fallacies of Teng Hsiao-p'ing are nothing new and they represent the continuation of the reactionary counter-current of the youth movement in the past few decades. An examination of this reactionary counter-current can enable people to understand more clearly the sinister design and the reactionary essence of these fallacies concocted and spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

During the May 4 Movement, the broad masses of young people manifested tremendous patriotism and revolutionary enthusiasm for opposing imperialism and feudalism. Esepcially after "June 3," the broad masses of young students joined forces with the working people to wage struggle and pushed the movement toward a new climax. Following this, intellectuals with an initial grasp of Marxist ideas went to factories and rural areas to throw themselves into the revolutionary movement of the workers and peasants. They broke away from the dull and despondent situation of "not paying attention to events outside the window and concentrating on only studying the works of the sages" prevailing

in the old schools, thus upsetting the "order" of the old schools for trampling young people underfoot and carrying out slavish education. The slogan of "down with the Confucian school" shook not only educational circles as a whole, but also the whole of old China.

This was bitterly hated and rabidly attacked by all imperialists, northern warlords, comprador men of letters and clowns defending the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. They cursed their participation in the patriotic movement as "neglecting their studies, wasting their time and bringing harm to themselves as well as to the state."* They revealed their ferocity to the full extent by ordering that "all schools should make every effort to set discipline in order"** and that "those who refuse to be curbed should be immediately arrested and dealt with according to law, so as to check the seed of trouble."+ They vainly attempted to compel the students to deeply addict themselves to "the one and only natural duty" of "exhausting their energy in studies." However, because these people were already so notorious that nobody would heed what they said. Therefore, Hu Shih, the brain of the Right-wing bourgeoisie, leaped forth and drew on the so-called credit of having taken part in the "May 4" new cultural movement to lure the young people away from the workers and peasants and from the revolution, in a vain attempt to reverse the orientation of the whole youth movement.

In 1920, on the first anniversary of "May 4," Hu Shih and Chiang Meng-lin, the Dean of Administration of Peking University at that time, jointly published an article entitled "Our Hopes for the Students." Putting on a look of "concern" for the young students, they vociferously attacked the May 4 Movement and nonsensically said that the May 4 Movement caused the students "to abandon studies and waste their time." This was actually "a very uneconomical and very unfortunate thing" and because of this, it should "change the orientation of its activities." They said: "Henceforth we must pay attention to the life of students in the classroom, on the drill ground and after class. Only such student activities can sustain and make the student movement most effective."++

Hu Shih made use of every opportunity and every occasion to harp on this kind of reactionary arguments over and over again. He talked nonsense saying, "The young people at present have not read even a decent look, but they shout and jump about and think that they are carrying out the new cultural movement. Actually, as they don't even have culture, how could they talk about new culture!" This was an absolutely absurd argument which vainly attempted to obliterate facts and confuse the mind of people.

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* "Order of President Hsü Shih-ch'ang," (Shen Pao), June 3, 1919.

** Materials on the May 4 Patriotic Movement, p. 166.

\+ Gazette of the Peking Government, May 25, 1919.

++ Ch'en-pao Supplement, June 4, 1920.

After the "May 4" Movement, by throwing themselves into the revolutionary struggle and going among the masses of workers and peasants, the students learned many valuable things not available in books from the practice of class struggle and from the masses of workers and peasants. At that time, journals propagating new culture and new ideas proliferated like "bamboo shoots after a storm." Many educated young people avidly read Marxist-Leninist works, studied the world outlook of the proletariat and the theory of the socialist revolution, thus enabling the "May 4" new cultural movement to develop to a new stage which could indeed be called new culture. It was new in that it integrated itself with the working people and took Marxism-Leninism as the guide.

Hu Shih and company naturally hated all these things to the bone, and they therefore called for the obliteration and negation of them in toto. Actually, their objective was very clear. They wanted the young people to turn a blind eye toward imperialist aggression, show indifference to the destiny of the motherland, avoid coming into contact with the masses or taking part in the revolutionary struggle, study and practice self-cultivation behind closed doors, so that they might be led by the nose by the slavish education of feudal compradors and follow them in opposing the revolution.

After "May 4," dissensions rapidly broke out in the youth movement around the fundamental question of whether or not one was willing and able to integrate himself with the masses of workers and peasants. A section of the young people such as Fu Szu-nien, Lo Chia-lun and Tuan Hsi-p'eng, students of Peking University who took part in the May 4 Movement, followed the reactionary road advocated by Hu Shih. On "May 4," they were swept into the vortex by the people. In their own words, the object of their participation was only for the realization of bourgeois "democratic politics" and prevent a "Russian-type" "socialist revolution"* from taking place in China. They constantly called on Hu Shih for advice. Therefore, they became the captives of Hu Shih's reactionary ideas.

On the anniversary of "May 4" Lo Chia-lun wrote a long article entitled "Success and Failure of Our Student Movement in the Past Year and the Policy Which Should Be Adopted in Future." Parroting Hu Shih, he said that "in the past year, everybody spent his time rushing around to shout slogans," that "all our efforts were squandered uneconomically" and that "this is because we only cared for the 'mass movement'." He proclaimed: "We must change our policy." "The most important thing at present is to find a group of people who are capable of 'higher scholastic attainment' and of forsaking all other things to concentrate on the study of basic literature, philosophy and science." Therefore, with the mentality of enmity toward the worker-peasant movement, they went one by one abroad for "higher scholastic attainment." After their return to the country, they fell head-on into the embrace of Chiang Kai-shek, that autocrat and traitor to the people, and became the faithful lackeys of the Chiang dynasty in opposing communism and the people and suppressing the student movement.

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* "Lo Chia-lun's Reply to I Chün-tso," see Hsin-ch'ao, Vol. I, No. 4.

The road taken by Fu Szu-nien and his kind was one leading to counter-revolution. Referring to this kind of people, Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out: "In fact, these people are not at all bright in their refusal to unite with the masses who make up 90 percent of the population and in going so far as to oppose them outright. Is this a good tendency? I think not, because in opposing the workers and peasants they are in fact opposing the revolution; that is why we say it is a counter-current in the youth movement." ("The Orientation of the Youth Movement")

In the May 4 Movement, there were also people like Ch'en Tu-hsiu, a teacher, and Chang Kuo-t'ao and Lo Chang-lung, students, of Peking University, who were often in the limelight, and who later joined the Communist Party. However, they all adopted the attitude of the bourgeois overlords toward the broad masses of workers and peasants, and consequently, they one by one became chieftains of the opportunist line within the Party as well as renegades, enemy agents and counter-revolutionaries.

In the article "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," Chairman Mao criticized most sharply the counter-current represented by such chieftains of the revisionist line as Ch'en Tu-hsiu and Chang Kuo-t'ao in the youth movement. Chairman Mao particularly emphasized that when judging a person, to see "whether he is a true or false Marxist, we need only to find out how he stands in relations to the broad masses of workers and peasants, and then we shall know him for what he is. Ths is the only criterion, there is no other." ("The Orientation of the Youth Movement")

After the May 4 Movement, why were so many young people who took part in the movement and intellectuals with a rudimentary understanding of Marxist ideas able to "take the lead and march in the forefront of the revolutionary rank" and "play the vanguard role" in the revolutionary struggle in the manner indicated by Chairman Mao in "The Orientation of the Youth Movement"? Why were people such as Fu Szu-nien, Lo Chia-lun and Tuan Hsi-p'eng, who had been swept into the vortex of the movement, later became reactionary politicians and school tyrants of the Chiang dynasty? Why would people like Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Chang Kuo-t'ao and Lo Chang-lung, who had been in the limelight in the movement and even joined the Communist Party degenerate into renegades, enemy agents and counter-revolutionaries? The key lay in that "in the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so." (Chairman Mao: "The May 4th Movement")

In these two brilliant works "The May 4th Movement" and "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," Chairman Mao has laid down a Marxist-Leninist line for the victorious development of the youth movement. Like a brilliant beacon, it had illuminated the new democratic revolution victoriously carried out by the revolutionary young people of China. Today, it is illuminating the socialist revolution being victoriously carried out by the revolutionary young people of China. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao again issued the great call, "It is highly necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." Under the guidance of

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, more than 12,000,000 educated young people have gone to the mountains and rural areas, maintained taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, and written a glorious chapter in the annals of the youth movement. These socialist new things have not only violently pounded against the old traditional concepts and force of habit, but also violently pounded against the capitalist-roaders within the Party who vainly attempt to extend bourgeois rights and incite people to follow them in dreaming of capitalist restoration.

In those years, when Hu Shih and Chiang Meng-lin and company vainly attempted to change the orientation of the youth movement, they put on the look of "concern" for the young people as though they only wanted the young people to concentrate their attention on study. Actually, their basic object was to lure the young people away from the workers and peasants to oppose the revolution. Today, Teng Hsiao-p'ing also puts on the look of "concern" for the young people and also wants the young people to study behind closed doors. According to him, this is for the sake of "pushing forward" "modernization." Actually, the basic object of Teng Hsiao-p'ing is also to lure the young people away from the workers and peasants to oppose the revolution. What is different is that while Hu Shih and his ilk wanted to oppose the new democratic revolution, Teng Hsiao-p'ing wants to oppose the socialist revolution. However, anybody who vainly attempts to change the orientation of the youth movement or stem the torrent of the revolutionary young people who persevere in integrating themselves with the workers and peasants can only leave behind a record of failure in history.

The powerful waves of the great proletarian cultural revolution have opened up an unprecedented broad road for the broad masses of educated youth to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. The deepening of the study of the theory of proletarian dictatorship and the criticism of bourgeois rights have further strengthened the determination of the young generation in following the road of integration with the workers and peasants. At present, in the great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, millions of revolutionary young people are going through a new baptism in fighting. However, the struggle between the bourgeois and the proletariat for the young people and the struggle between the two lines in the youth movement will still continue. So long as there is the bourgeoisie, the reactionary counter-current in the youth movement represented by Teng Hsiao-p'ing will never die out. "Young people of the whole country, bestir yourselves!" (Chairman Mao: "The May 4th Movement") We must continue to battle against this reactionary counter-current, unswervingly follow the orientation of the youth movement indicated by Chairman Mao and advance from victory to still greater victory. We must carry the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and strike back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end.

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DOCUMENTARIES

Strive To Bring into Play the Militant Role of News Documentaries

by

Wen Pin (文 斌)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 16, 1976)

With the people of the whole country displaying a wave of enthusiasm for heroically hitting back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, every one fighting on the Tsinghua University campus is high in spirits and firm in determination. Under the unified leadership of the university Party committee, a revolutionary great debate and mass criticism for deeply exposing and criticizing the crimes of the unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing, counter-attacking the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and defending and developing the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution is vigorously forging ahead in the direction indicated by our great leader Chairman Mao. The documentary Resolutely Counter-Attack the Right-Deivation Wind To Reverse Verdicts shot by the Central Newsreel Studio with high revolutionary excitement and vivid fraternal love and hate--which truthfully unfurls in good time the excellent situation of the counter-attack launched by Tsinghua University against the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts--has taught us a vivid and profound lesson in the ideological and political line.

Through shots made at the big-character poster corner and criticism meetings of all descriptions held in Tsinghua University, the film shows how the revolutionary teachers, students and staff workers who are filled with proletarian indignation denounced, leveled charges against and criticized the crimes of the unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing in practicing revisionism and restoring capitalism, thus reflecting the mental outlook of those who dare to wage struggle and are good at waging struggle as well as their strong determination in counter-attacking the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end.

"In order to criticize deeply, one must study conscientiously; in order to criticize thoroughly, one must give enough reasons." This is the personal experience of the worker-peasant-soldier students of Tsinghua University, and is also a content which the film tries to emphasize.

Using the method of synchronized recording, the film presents to us the study of discussion meeting of a group in the department of mechanical engineering. It grasps the central theme of this group discussion--the study of Chairman Mao's important instructions: "Reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." "With the socialist revolution they themselves come under fire. At the time of the cooperative transformation of agriculture there were people in the Party who opposed it, and when it comes to criticizing bourgeois rights, they resent it. You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right

in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still onthe capitalist road." It deeply dissects the repulsive features of Teng Hsiao-p'ing who opposes taking class struggle as the key link, tampers with the Party's basic line, intrigues and conspires, works for restoration and regression and sows discord in the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, thus figuratively showing again the touching scenes of how the revolutionary teachers, students and staff workers of Tsinghua University conscientiously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in the course of struggle.

The film tells us that the counter-attack against the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and the struggle against the unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing are the continuation and deepening of the struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the great proletarian cultural revolution and the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by conscientiously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought can we incessantly raise our ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism-Leninism and deepen our understanding of the character, target, task and future prospects of the socialist revolution from all sides.

Under the correct leadership of Party organizations at the university and departmental levels, the teachers, students and staff workers of Tsinghua University have step by step deepened their revolutionary great debate and raised their level of revolutionary mass criticism higher and higher. The film also has successfully taken down fragments of a criticism meeting. In the short span of twenty minutes and more, we see and hear how the representatives of all fields in Tsinghua University vigorously criticize theoretically, ideologically and in connection with the line the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" concocted by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and criticize his counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his crimes in vainly attempting to restore capitalism.

The revolutionary great debate and mass criticism in Tsinghua University have dealt a telling blow to Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the handful of class enemies and brought great changes to the revolution in education and all kinds of work. The film warmly presents the touching scene of the send off to the 1975 graduates who are going to frontierland, villages and places where the Party and the people need them most, the impressive scene of worker-peasant-soldier students burning the midnight oil to assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and write revolutionary big-character posters and criticism manuscripts. It also presents to us vigorous revolutionary scenes in teaching, scientific research and production. This series of scenes fully show that the broad masses of revolutionary teachers, students and staff workers of Tsinghua University are full of confidence in victory and are determined to closely unite around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao together with the people of the whole country, and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the line, "We can clasp the moon inthe ninth heaven, and seize turtles deep down in the five seas," carry the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end, and heroically fight for the consolidation and development of the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In order to better express the theme of the film, the film maker has made gratifying efforts in photography. For example, in presenting the revolutionary atmosphere of fighting in unity at the big-character poster area at the beginning, the film on the one hand uses long kinematic shots to bring out the vehemence of a large crowd. On the other hand, it appropriately applies zoom shots to show a full scene of the masses reading big-character posters entitled "The Capitalist-Roaders Are Still on the Capitalist Road," "'Taking the Three Directives As the Key Link' Is the Program for Restoring Capitalism," and "Eclecticism Is Revisionism." The full scene is quickly dollied in to give a semi-closeup, thus making the titles of these big-character posters so eye-catching that they give the viewers an unforgettable impression. Again, in shots made at discussion and criticism meetings, efforts are made to bring about more variations of shots, and a better effect in artistic appeal is thus achieved.

Recently, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the broad masses of revolutionary people are taking actual action to defend Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, resolutely counter-attack the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and win still greater new victories. We sincerely wish that the newsreel workers would in this great struggle, "maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit they displayed in the years of revolutionary war," continue to plunge themselves into the fervent combat life of the workers, peasants and soldiers, strive to bring into play the militant role of news documentaries in "uniting and educating the people and attacking and annihilating the enemy," make more and better news documentaries that reflect our great struggle of the great era, counter-attack the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and make new contributions to bring prosperity to the socialist cinematographic cause.

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Proletarian Revolutionaries Must Fight

by

Lo Fei (骆飞) and Hsiang Hua (相华)
of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 16, 1976)

The documentary film Resolutely Counter-Attack the Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts truthfully and vividly records the great struggle to counter-attack the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts which took place at Tsinghua University under the personal initiation and leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao. With a series of combat scenes and touching shots, the film reflects the vigorous battle scene on the Tsinghua University campus. From the members of the workers' propaganda team to the worker-peasant-soldier students and from the revolutionary cadres to the revolutionary teachers, every one is filled with indignation and goes to battle with arms. They fight heroically day and night, and dormitories and classrooms are turned into battlefields for revolutionary mass criticism. Like firing of one barrage after another, the revolutionary big-character posters hit the vulnerable spots of the unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing. "The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road and revolutionaries must keep on fighting." This resonant answer given by the revolutionary teachers, students and staff workers of Tsinghua University has made the class enemies tremble with fear and the revolutionary people dance with joy.

Proletarian revolutionaries must continue to fight. This is necessary for continuing the revolution and is determined by the law of class struggle. The Party's basic line tells us that in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road--this is a phenomenon which will exist for a long time in the entire historical period of socialism. We must persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and keep on fighting for a long time.

The film Resolutely Counter-Attack the Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts concretely reveals before us how the revolutionary teachers, students and staff workers of Tsinghua University assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, how they conscientiously study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the great cultural revolution and the struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, and how they wage tit-for-tat struggle against Teng Hsiao-p'ing and his revisionist line, thus enabling us to deepen our understanding of the great significance of this struggle for beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

In this historical period of socialism, the principal contradiction is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the main danger is revisionism, and the target of the revolution is the bourgeoisie,

mainly the capitalist-roaders within the Party. The capitalist-roaders within the Party are communists in name but actually represent the interests of the bourgeoisie. They can make use of their functions and powers to change the character of the system of ownership, change the Party's basic line and suppress revolutionary mass movements. When they attempt at capitalist restoration, they are even more strong-handed, than the landlord capitalists.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the general representative of the bourgeoisie. Proletarian revolutionaries must resolutely wage struggle against the capitalist-roaders, otherwise, the revolution will fail, society at large will go backward and the state will change color. So long as the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road, proletarian revolutionaries must keep on fighting; wherever the capitalist-roaders go, revolutionaries must be there to fight them.

The film tells us that because with the revolution the unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing himself is under fire. He is not pleased with this and resents that. He wanted to "reverse" this and "readjust" that. He wants to reverse the verdicts of and settle scores with the great cultural revolution. He casts forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" and peddles the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. As what the teachers, students and staff workers of Tsinghua University in the film say, the general representative of the bourgeoisie Teng Hsiao-p'ing has never been a Marxist, and is at most a fellow traveler of the Party; his world outlook is still a bourgeois kingdom. Numerous facts show that whether or not we can persistently wage struggle against the capitalist-roaders today is the touchstone for testing whether we embrace Marxism or revisionism as well as the watershed for distinguishing the genuine revolutionaries from the sham revolutionaries. In this great struggle to counter-attack the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the revolutionary teachers, students and staff workers of Tsinghua University are bold in struggle and good at struggle. This precisely reflects that they have a high awareness of the two-line struggle and shows that they firmly and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently pointed out that "reversing verdicts goes against the will of people." The revolutionary action of the teachers, students and staff workers of Tsinghua University in resolutely beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is very good indeed. The unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing wants to practice revisionism and restore capitalism, but the people of the whole country will never consent to this. We must learn from the experience of Tsinghua University, conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, put the study of Chairman Mao's series of important instructions above all else, consciously persevere in conducting struggle according to Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, and firmly keep to the general orientation of struggle. At present, this great struggle is deepening step by step, and although it will still encounter resistance and twists and turns, we are convinced that "the doom of the bourgeoisie and the victory of the proletariat are unavoidable just the same." So long as we closely follow our great leader Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and keep on fighting, victory will forever be ours.

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CRITICISM OF FALLACIES

"Intellectual Culture First" and the Theory of Productive Forces Are Trash of the Same Kind

by

the theorist group of the Peking Normal College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 4, 1976)

That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party and those who whip up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in education circles openly try to revive "intellectual culture first." They clamor, "Do not criticize 'intellectual culture first' unanalytically." Let us make an analysis and see what kind of goods this "intellectual culture first" actually is.

"Intellectual culture first" and the theory of productive forces are trash of the same kin. The theory of productive forces negates the reaction of the relations of production on productive forces and the reaction of the superstructure on the economic base and describes social development as the result of the natural development of productive forces, in an attempt to negate class struggle as the motive force pushing forward the development of the class society and to oppose the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The theory of productive forces also distorts the meaning of productive forces, one-sidedly generalizes productive forces as production tools and technology, obliterates the decisive role played by workers in productive forces and negates the Marxist principle that "the most powerful productive force is the revolutionary class itself."

On the educational front, the theory of productive forces is reflected in "intellectual culture first." In the Soviet Union, Kirov and ilk propagates that the function of education is to serve the development of productive forces in society, the building of "communism" is "determined by whether the fruits of modern science and technology can be applied to the fullest extent," and "primary task of the school" is to "arm the students with systematic knowledge," etc. They one-sidedly put the emphasis on "science and technology" and "cultural knowledge," obliterate the class character of education and describe the school as merely a place for the imparting of knowledge. Those who whip up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles oppose the transformation of the school into an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat, oppose the putting of proletarian politics in command and advocate "intellectual culture first." This is a manifestation of "taking the three directives as the key link" put forth by that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party and the theory of productive forces peddled by him on the question of education.

Marxism holds that the development of productive forces cannot but be influenced and conditioned by the relations of production and the superstructure. Historically, it always happened that major developments could take place in the productive forces in society only when the old relations

of production had been transformed; therefore, only revolution could liberate productive forces. In old China, in the past century and more after the Opium War, many people chanted the slogans "Save our country through education," "Save our country through science" and "Save our country through industry" and dreamed of developing industry. However, all their efforts ended in failure. This was because "without the reform of politics, all productive forces would be demolished. This holds true for agriculture as well as for industry."

Only when the proletariat has seized political power and only after the nationalization of industry and the cooperative transformation of agriculture have been achieved and a socialist economic base has been built by relying on the dictatorship of the proletariat can there be a fundamental liberation of productive forces. In socialist society, only by taking class struggle as the key link, adhering to the Party's basic line, continuing the revolution in such aspects as the relations of production and the superstructure and unremittingly transforming that portion of the relations of production which is incompatible with the development of productive forces and that part of the superstructure which is incompatible with the economic base, can we unremittingly promote the development of productive forces.

Thos who whip up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles negate that the principal contradiction of socialist society is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and say that the principal contradiction is the contradiction between the realization of the four modernizations and the backwardness in cultural education. They attack the placing of proletarian politics in command and publicize "intellectual culture first." They talk only about cultural knowledge, science and technology and make no efforts to grasp class struggle and to continue the revolution in such aspects as the relations of production and the superstructure. This not only will make it impossible to further develop the socialist productive forces, but will bring about the demolition and disintegration of the already established socialist economic base and superstructure. How can the socialist modernization be realized?

Practicing "intellectual culture first" in socialist society means negating the role of proletarian politics as commander of education, abolishing the main subject of class struggle and poisoning the young people with the bourgeois world outlook. It means "using boundless knowledge--nine parts of it useless and one part distorted--to fill the heads of the young people" so that they will become slaves to the bourgeoisie. It means bringing up bookworms "whose four limbs are unaccustomed to labor and who cannot distinguish between the five grains," are strangers to the workers and peasants, know nothing about industrial work and farming, and bringing up bourgeois spiritual aristocrats who care only for personal fame and gain and lord it over the workers and peasants. In a word, it means continuing to exercise bourgeois dictatorship on the educational front.

The purpose of our revolution in education is to completely transform the former educational system as well as teaching policies and methods, to fundamentally change the phenomenon of domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals and to transform the school into an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by firmly keeping to the orientation of "education must be revolutionized," placing the transformation of the

student's thinking in the primary position in all work in the school, taking the road indicated by the "May 7 Directive" and tempering the students in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, can we bring them up as staunch fighters in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and combating and guarding against revisionism and make positive contributions toward realizing the four modernizations.

Since the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of teachers and students of our school have deeply criticized the revisionist educational line of "intellectual culture first" and resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's educational policy, thereby enabling the worker-peasant-soldier students to raise their level in politics and vocational work.

The teachers and the third-year students of the department of mathematics once went to such units as the Peking Asbestos Plant and the Peking Arts and Crafts Plant to popularize the perpendicularity experiment and the optimization method. They succeeded in improving the skills, raising efficiency, lowering cost and improving the quality of products.

The teachers and students of the geography department changed the former method of lecturing only on nature but not on how to transform nature as adopted by the former geography department. They went to the suburbs of Peking, where they organized teaching in the light of the tasks of tapping water resources and surveying the geographical features and wrote new teaching materials on the geological foundation and the methods of tapping water resources in mountainous areas. Together with the comrades of the hydrographic production brigade of Peking municipality, they crossed mountains and camped in the open, fulfilling the task of making a general hydrogeological survey of the mountainous areas covering almost 540 square kilometers in P'ingku and Shun-i counties. They also completed the initial survey of the thickness of the overburden layer of the Quaternary period as well as the law governing subterranean water distribution. They ascertained the localities and sites for large numbers of wells, small ponds and small reservoirs, thereby solving the problem of serious water shortage in some of these mountainous areas.

In the course of running an open-door school, the students of the department of astronomy, together with the workers of the Ch'ungwen Ch'ü Optical and Electrical Appliances and Parts Plant, designed and built a set of silicon cell-battery convertible efficiency standardizers, thereby overcoming the defects in the light source of the original equipment. Displaying the spirit of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, they also succeeded in making a set of light intensity measuring system by using home-made appliances and parts. This system was tested in production and found to be highly efficient.

A great many facts have completely smashed the vilification of the revolution in education concocted by people whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles.

The object of those who whip up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles in carting out again "intellectual culture first" is to change the orientation of the revolution in education, to

reverse the verdicts on the revisionist line in education which had been in force for 17 years, and subsequently to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution, change the Party's basic line and restore capitalism. We must firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line, perseveringly take class struggle as the key link, thoroughly criticize the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link," criticize "intellectual culture first," criticize the revisionist line in education and carry through to the end the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

* * *

Peddling Revisionist Ware Under the Smokescreen of Achieving "Modernization"

by

the mass criticism group of the Sian University of Communications

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 4, 1976)

That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party has cast forth a revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" and clamored with all his might that "all works must revolve around this (the four modernizations)." Do they really want to carry out the four modernizations? No! They falsely carry out the four modernizations; actually they want capitalist restoration. Let us see what kind of goods they are peddling under the guise of realizing the "four modernizations."

They energetically whip up a "vocational typhoon" under the slogan, "All must revolve around the four modernizations."

Do we want modernization in industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology? We loudly reply: We do! The great leader Chairman Mao has drawn up for us a spectacular blueprint for building a modern socialist power within the present century. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and with class struggle as the key link, people throughout the country are "grasping revolution and promoting production" and striving to realize this great plan. That unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party and the concocters of absurd arguments in educational circles negate that the principal contradiction of the socialist period is the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and hold that all work must revolve around the four modernizations. Lenin pointed out: "If a class does not correctly handle problems politically, it cannot maintain its rule and consequently cannot solve its production tasks." Some people neglect class struggle, pay no attention to putting proletarian politics in command and make no mention of the line. If this is allowed to develop, even if the so-called "modernization" can be achieved, it can only be the imperialist 'modernization," or the revisionist "modernization." It will certainly be in the service of the bourgeoisie and the revisionists. The revolutionary people are resolutely opposed to this kind of "modernization."

Under the guise of "all for the four modernizations, that unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party vigorously whipped up a "vocational typhoon." We experienced such a "vocational typhoon" before. It was whipped up by the bourgeoisie on numerous occasions. In 1956, during "the march toward associate doctorates," many teachers and students buried themselves in books, and the bourgeois ideas of seeking personal fame and gain ran wild. Some people took vocational work as their capital for driving a bargain with the Party. They even violently attacked the Party and degenerated into bourgeois rightists. From 1961 to 1962, Liu Shao-ch'i and company carried out a vengeful counter-attack on the proletarian revolution in education in 1958 and practiced such things as "key instructors" and "pioneer students." This "typhoon" set the whole campus of Chiaot'ung

University in a mess. The historical lessons teach us: The so-called "vocational typhoon" aims at blowing away the Party leadership, the Party's basic line and proletarian politics completely. It means to whip up an evil wind of capitalist restoration.

Under the excuse of "holding back the four modernizations," they negate the gains of the revolution in education and negate the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Supported and instigated by that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, the concocters of absurd arguments in educational circle are extremely hostile to the profound changes taking place on the educational front since the great cultural revolution. They viciously attack the revolution in education for "making a mess of things," producing students of "poor quality" and "holding back the four modernizations." They negate the gains of the revolution in education, oppose Chairman Mao's educational policy, attack open-door education and describe it as "practice--practice--practice" in an attempt to drag the teachers and students back to the lofty school buildings and secluded campuses to study. To sum up, in their eye, "the problems of education have never been properly solved" after the great cultural revolution. They find faults with everything and want "to turn back." Actually, they want to turn back to Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line.

Before the great cultural revolution, the former Chiaot'ung University used the "old traditions of Chiaot'ung University" of a "high threshold, a solid foundation and tough examinations" to keep away the workers, peasants and soldiers and exercise bourgeois dictatorship over the proletariat. The great proletarian cultural revolution caused a profound change in the features of the university. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the workers' propaganda team entered the university and played the role of a political leader. Under the leadership of the Party, it took class struggle as the key link, perseveringly conducted open-door education and scored delightful achievements in the revolution in education. The quality of education was much better than that before the great cultural revolution whether politically or vocationally. In the past two years, the revolutionary teachers and students of our university actively threw themselves into the three great revolutionary movements. Together with the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, they carried out teaching and learning by integrating typical tasks with scientific research. They accomplished more than 360 items of technical innovations and scientific research. The graduation projects for the graduates of the 1972 class were set entirely in connection with the actual conditions of production and scientific research. They completed 241 projects--of which more than half have been put into production, forty or so are of an advanced domestic level and sixteen have filled the blanks of relevant projects in the country--thus making positive contributions toward promoting socialist economic construction and realizing the four modernizations. All these never happened in the old Chiaot'ung University before the great cultural revolution.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has given a powerful impetus to the development of socialist industry, agriculture, national defense, education and science and technology in China. That unrepentant capitalist-roader

within the Party vainly attempts to slow down the tempo of the revolution and "turn" socialism back to the revisionist road. He is daydreaming.

Under the guise of realizing the "four modernizations," they oppose the leadership of the Party and the occupation of the superstructure by the working class in an attempt to exercise bourgeois dictatorship.

In the hands of which class leadership is vested has a very important bearing on what line is being implemented, in accordance with the outlook of which class the world should be transformed and for which class the modernizations should be carried out. In order to realize the four modernizations and boost the national economy, we must make sure that the leadership is in the hands of genuine Marxists. Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses have recaptured that portion of power stolen by the capitalist-roaders within the Party. The workers have mounted the stage in the realm of the superstructure and won enthusiastic support from people throughout the country.

Standing stubbornly on the side of the landlord and the bourgeois classes, that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party tried to reverse the correct appraisal of the great cultural revolution and settle accounts with it in the name of an "all-round rectification." Behind the camouflage of the slogan, "do everything for the four modernizations," he called for "exercise of leadership by outsiders who are enthusiasts in science," picked up again the trash of "letting experts run the institute" and "letting professors run the university," and handed the leadership in education and in science and technology to the bourgeois intellectuals. He opposed the working-class leadership, opposed "mixing in sand," suppressed and hit at the revolutionary new forces and rabidly launched vengeful counter-attacks on the proletariat, in an attempt to let the bourgeoisie dominate our university again.

It can be seen that the so-called realization of the four modernizations advocated by that unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party is wholly a smokescreeen. His sinister intention is to reverse the correct appraisal of the great cultural revolution and settle accounts with it, to negate the Party's basic line and to restore capitalism. This is something we can never accede to!

* * *

RED GUARDS

Pioneering Red Guards Mature in Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1976)

the young red guards who emerged to fight courageously in the struggle against the party persons in power taking the capitalist road in the earlier stages of the great proletarian cultural revolution made tremendous contributions then and have now become worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat on various fronts.

a great number of these red guards who are daring in thought and action have become a fresh fighting force in the working class. they constitute the majority of the increasing number of young workers in china's factories and enterprises, many of whom have been promoted to leading posts.

an even greater number of red guards have settled in the countryside or in border areas as a vigorous revolutionary force in building the new socialist countryside. many of them act as commune and brigade leaders and are advancing courageously with other commune members along the socialist road.

many have joined the people's liberation army and distinguished themselves in fulfilling political and military tasks.

a great number of red guards working in the cultural, educational, health and other fields of the superstructure remain staunch revolutionary fighters sticking to the socialist road.

at the beginning of the great cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao ten years ago, millions of young people respond to his call and, in the name of the red guards, rebelled against the bourgeois headquarters with liu shao-chi as its chieftain. chairman mao firmly supported and warmly encouraged the red guards in their staunch revolutionary action and wrote to the red guards of the tsinghua university middle school, where this young people's organization had originated. in his letter, chairman mao pointed out that the red guards' revolutionary actions "express your wrath against and your denunciation of the landlord class, the bourgeoisie, the imperialists, the revisionists and their running dogs, all of whom exploit and oppress the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary parties and groups. they show that it is right to rebel against reactionaries."

when the first great waves of cultural revolution were sweeping over the country, chairman mao reviewed 13 million red guards and other revolutionary people on eight occasions at tienanmen square in the capital. this greatly encouraged the fighting will of the young revolutionaries. young people in one group after another went out into the society to help sweep away the old ideas, culture, customs and habits of the exploiting classes. holding high the revolutionary banner "it is right to rebel against reactionaries", they rebelled against the two bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and lin piao, waged heroic struggles against the party capitalist-roaders and made immortal contributions to the revolution. since then, following chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, millions of red guards have volunteered for work in the countryside and factories and have integrated themselves with the workers and peasants.

recently, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the great proletarian cultural revolution, hsinhua interviewed many former red guards, pathbreakers in the early stages of the cultural revolution, who are now working in industry, agriculture, the armed forces and other fields. their revolutionary deeds have fully proved their maturity in the revolution.

tempered by the cultural revolution, maintaining and developing their daring spirit in making revolution and rebellion and persevering in criticizing capitalism and revisionism in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, they have become a major force in fighting revisionism and preventing its occurrence.

when the anti-right deviationist struggle started at the end of last year, these former red guards rose in struggle against the restoration activities of teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader and general representative of the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the party as they had done in the case of liu shao-chi and lin piao in the past.

hsu pin, a p.l.a. airforce pilot instructor, is a former red guard and propaganda worker who was very active in writing big-character posters, in propagating chairman mao's directives, in rebelling against the bourgeois reactionary line and in bravely defending chairman mao's revolutionary line. after she joined the airforce she diligently studied works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, and wrote over 100 articles criticizing capitalism. when teng hsiao-ping started his right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, she refuted the absurdity "the present is not as good as the past" he and a handful of class enemies in the society were spreading to negate the cultural revolution and to restore capitalism.

and she listed facts to show the brilliant achievements of the cultural revolution. she often reminded her students that "we must continue the fight. the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."

another example is ting ai-ti, a former red guard at the tsinghua university middle school, who has now become a peasant in the changchiaho brigade in yenan, shensi province. together with his schoolmates, he works in the fields in the daytime and in the evening, helps the commune members to study political theory and raise their educational level. they seriously study the party's basic line and chairman mao's theory on class struggle, take class struggle as the key link under the leadership of the party branch committee and are always vigilant. through investigation they familiarized themselves with the past and present class struggles in their brigade and, after consultation with the poor and lower-middle peasants, put up a big-character poster exposing the sabotage carried out by a class enemy with the connivance of a leading cadre of the production brigade. this cadre then tried ways and means to use his power to suppress ting ai-ti and his schoolmates. however, they persisted in the struggle; and backed by the poor and lower-middle peasants they won ultimate victory. ting ai-ti is now secretary of the brigade party branch and is leading the poor and lower-middle peasants along the socialist road.

armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought the red guards are determined to become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture through learning from the workers and peasants. with their own actions they have made a clean break with the old traditional idea that manual labour and the labouring people were things to look down upon and that persons with culture are superior to those without.

tuchiashan, an out-of-the-way village 40 kilometres from the county town in yutzu county, shansi province, is surrounded by high mountains. during the cultural revolution, some 100 college and middle-school students from peking and taiyuan, capital of shansi province, settled there. what drew these red guards from the cities to this remote place?

"i'll stay in the village all my life as a peasant to build the new socialist rural areas" is the answer given by tsai li-chien on behalf of millions of red guards who have gone to settle in the countryside. tsai li-chien was formerly a red guard of the railway high school in changhsintian, peking. in the early stages of the cultural revolution she and her schoolmates organized a red guards' expedition to yenan, a revered historic place of china's revolution. along the way, they called on the poor and lower-middle peasants and learned from them. when they reached tuchaishan,

an old base with a glorious revolutionary history in the anti-japanese war, they were much impressed by what they heard. they were told how the poor and lower-middle peasants, shoulder to shoulder with the eighth route army under chairman mao's leadership, had fought the japanese aggressors, how they had been oppressed and exploited in the old society and how they had worked to change the rural areas out of their love for socialism. the red guards resolved to carry on the revolutionary spirit of the fallen heroes and join the local peasants in building the socialist countryside.

for eight years they modestly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants and together with them fought capitalist tendencies, old traditional influences and the harsh natural conditions. now, the former desolate tuchiashan has become a prosperous socialist new village. in the course of the struggle tsai li-chien has become secretary of the brigade's party branch and a leader in the learn-from-tachai movement. "the education i got what i've learned in the past eight years runs deeper than what i learned in the old school over a dozen years" is the way she summed up her experience.

just as in the early days of the great cultural revolution, the red guards on all fronts have been assiduously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and using revolutionary theory as their guide for struggle and to raise their awareness of the need to wage class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

at the takang oilfield which has been built into one of china's major petroleum bases during the cultural revolution, over 80 percent of the workers are young and many are former red guards. there are more than 400 working as party branch secretaries or team leaders, and among the 23 leading members of the oilfield, four are red guards.

the average age of the workers of the tientsin no. one petrochemical plant was under 20 when it went into production five years ago. these former red guards in the early years of the cultural revolution bravely shouldered the heavy tasks of revolution and production with the result that the plant reached its designed capacity in the first year of operation. they broke down fetishes and superstitions and improved the new equipment, increasing the refining capacity two and a half times. since being put into operation five years ago, the plant has accumulated for the state funds that total enough to build six oil refineries of the same size. hsing ming-chun, who was one of the many red guards reviewed by chairman mao at tienanmen square in the cultural revolution, is now vice-chairman

of the revolutionary committee and is in charge of the work of production of this modern plant with thousands of workers.

there are more than 40 spare-time youth study groups in the plant. they have read the "manifesto of the communist party", the "critique of the gotha programme", "the state and revolution", "on contradiction", "on practice" and other works of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. twentyfive-year-old feng hsueh-kuei has in the past years persevered in reading and studying and keeping full study notes. when she saw that some of the leading cadres were neglecting to put proletarian politics in command of production and a tendency to stress only production, young feng wrote a big-character poster with eight other workers to oppose the revisionist theory of productive forces and criticize the cadres' mistakes. the plant party committee called a special meeting to discuss the poster, distributed copies of it throughout the plant and called on the workers to supervise the work of cadres.

in the current struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt at reversing correct verdicts, the young workers have taken the lead in writing big-character posters and attending criticism meetings and applied revolutionary theory in criticizing the revisionist programme of the unrepentant capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping and his theory of the dying out of class struggle and of productive forces.

impressed by these vigorous and militant youngsters, veteran workers say: "we are very happy to have such successors to the revolutionary cause."

those who were red guards in the early days of the cultural revolution have now grown into a new generation of workers with socialist consciousness and culture. today, young red guards in the middle schools are maturing politically. they are being tempered in the nation-wide struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt and in the movement to penetratingly criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

School on Pearl River Delta

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 2, 1976)

a county on the northern pearl river delta has achieved universal primary school education, thanks to the flexible forms of schooling it has adopted. 99 percent of the county's school-age children are enrolled and the majority go on to junior middle school after graduation from the primary years.

sanshui county, kwangtung province, is an area crisscrossed by rivers. fishermen and other people working on the water often move here and there and have no fixed residence. this makes the provision of schooling and attendance by the children difficult.

the county's party organizations at all levels have put into practice chairman mao's theory on educational revolution. they have taken measures to provide for the children who have difficulties in attending regular schools. centres have been set up for the scattered fishing villages on the river banks with only a few school-age children and teachers from nearby schools go there to teach them. children, living on the water with their parents who move up and down the waterways, can register in one school and have lessons in other schools on the river banks. as for children who often sail with their parents for long periods of time, their schools give them lessons at regular intervals.

over the past few years the number of primary schools in the county has been increased from 106 to 160, and 43 new teaching centres added.

30,000 students have graduated from primary and middle schools in the county since 1972. scattered in villages or settlements along the river banks and on the water, they are taking an active part in socialist revolution and construction.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Rapid Growth of Peking Industry During Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1976)

unprecedented progress has been made in peking industry in the ten years since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. total output value of industry last year was over 3.5 times that in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution started. it has continued to rise in the first four months of this year, setting an all-high time.

peking which was a consumer city before liberation, today has become one of china's most important industrial bases.

the peking iron and steel industry has expanded considerably in the past ten years, with steel output up 4.7 times and iron ore, 6.6 times. the city's total steel output in the last 17 months surpassed the gross output in the entire 17 years before the cultural revolution. metal for aviation and satellite use which peking could not turn out in the past can now be done here, as for example, specifications of steel wire which are finer than hair and strip steel specifications thinner than paper. at present, peking can produce over 500 kinds of steel and more than 10,000 specifications of rolled steel.

industry in peking which produces agricultural essentials has also developed rapidly. increases in the amount of chemical fertilizer, insecticides, farm diesel engines, machines and tools being turned out ranges from four to more than a dozen times. last year's total output of chemical fertilizer was higher than the total for the entire 17 years before the cultural revolution. annual output of hand tractors, which had been cut back by liu shao-chi's revisionist line before the cultural revolution, now comes to over 10,000 sets.

the peking machinery industry which used to produce only single machines before the cultural revolution can now provide workshops or factories with complete sets of equipment. the variety of machine laths has increased from 20 before the cultural revolution to over 100 at present. among them are numerical-controlled boring and milling machines with automatic devices for changing sixty cutters, china's first set of five jig propellor numerical control milling machine, high precision thread grinding machines, 100-ton lorry cranes, 400-ton truck-tractors and many other kinds of big and precision equipment.

before the cultural revolution, the peking electronic industry only turned out electronic tubes and transistors. now it can make integrated circuit programme computers with a capacity of one million operations per second, big hybrid analogous computers, atomic clocks with a tolerance of one second per 15,000 years, precision laser range finder with maximum range of forty kilometres, high power radio transmitting sets and colour television transmitters.

the peking petrochemical industry built during the cultural revolution has already started to turn out 85 petrochemical industrial products, including gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, lubricants, synthetic rubber, phenol and acetone. the total amount of crude oil processed last year exceeded the national total for 50 years before liberation.

peking light and textile industries are providing the market with a greater variety of products. the rate of self-sufficiency increased from 40 percent before the cultural revolution to 80 percent at present. variety reaches one thousand.

new technological processes such as electronics, hydraulic press, fluidics and laser, and new materials such as microbe and engineering plastics and less or no-cutting techniques have been put to extensive use in the various industrial departments of the city. the level of automation and semi-automation has also been greatly raised.

peking is exporting more than 500 kinds of industrial products to more than 100 countries and regions in the five continents. special art handicrafts and textiles were the main exports before the cultural revolution. now, with the percentage of machine tools, motor vehicles, electric machinery, chemical reagents and electronic components steadily increasing on the export list, the municipality's total export value has increased four times compared with the pre-cultural revolution figure. peking has accumulated more funds for the state in the past decade and its turnover to the state was 3.4 times more than the total during the 17 years before the cultural revolution.

the successes in developing peking's industries are victories for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. during the cultural revolution, the peking working class closely followed chairman mao's great strategic plan and fought shoulder to shoulder with the people of the whole city to smash the former peking municipal party committee. in this way they retrieved that part of the political power that had been seized by the bourgeoisie. they have criticized liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping and their theory

of the dying out of class struggle, the theory of productive forces, material incentives, profit in command, experts running the factory and the philosophy of servility to things foreign. the peking workers have also launched a mass movement to learn from taching. all these helped to raise the consciousness of the cadres and the workers in class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and the will to continue the revolution. this has brought about an excellent situation in revolution and production on peking's industrial front.

owing to the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line before the cultural revolution, the capital iron and steel company paid attention only to the manufacture of iron and steel and neglected mining. iron ore used to be brought in from the hainan islands. so production remained low over quite a long period. since the start of the cultural revolution, the proletariat has taken over the leadership of the enterprise. a mass movement to open up new mines was launched, with the result that in two and a half years, a large iron mine was opened which enabled this iron and steel company to meet its own ore requirements.

the workers of this company also completed the construction and put into production in nine months' time a blooming mill which had been stopped by liu shao-chi and his like some ten years before. the setting up of this mill meant that steel ingots no longer had to be sent to other parts of the country to be rolled as had been necessary for many years before.

in the past ten years, there has been a big increase in the production of iron ore, pig iron, steel and rolled steel, among which the output of steel was more than four times the figure before the cultural revolution and the percentage of fine steel and alloy steels has greatly increased. the successes in making new metallurgical products, both in quality and quantity, have far exceeded the 17 years before the cultural revolution.

since the start of the cultural revolution, the cadres and workers in the whole city have seriously studied marxist-leninist classics including the works by chairman mao. they have used them as sharp ideological weapons to deeply criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie. they have conducted a socialist revolution in the spheres of the superstructure and relations of production, which has helped to consolidate and develop the socialist economic base and greatly release productive forces. the peking motor vehicle plant is one example. the activists in theoretical study groups and cadres and workers of this plant have assiduously studied revolutionary theories, and criticized revisionist, bourgeois and confucian influences in many ideological spheres. they have promoted production

by displaying great socialist enthusiasm and creativeness. last year's output of motor vehicles was more than 30 times that before the cultural revolution.

production has developed because there is a new socialist relationship among the people in the enterprises and the communist cooperative spirit is fostered in the relations among the different factories. the peking general petrochemical works is the largest construction project in the capital since liberation. tens of thousands of people took part in it. by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, three large refineries with auxiliary plants were built and put into production within a year's time. then, over a dozen chinese-designed petrochemical plants were put up. this general petrochemical works has become one of china's new-type petrochemical bases. the revenue from it turned over to the state in the last six years amounted to a sum sufficient to build another three projects of similar scale.

SUGARBEET

New Progress in Winter-Planted Sugar Beet in Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1976)

the fact that sugar beet is being grown in southern china on winter fallow land is another triumph for mass scientific farming.

the sugar beet was introduced into china seventy years ago. but before the cultural revolution, the crop was grown only in the cold northern areas, and southern china produced sugar cane exclusively.

in the last few years, to extend cultivation of the sugar beet further south, chinese scientific workers began experimenting in cooperation with rural cadres and commune members in southern parts of china. they sowed the beet in winter to adapt it to a southern climate. since 1971, the beet has been grown and interplanted with other crops and success has been achieved in coastal areas, hills, plains and high mountains 1,000 metres above sea level in central, southwest and east china.

various sugar beet producing areas persevere in not only rapidly developing agricultural production but also extending production.

after succeeding with beet-growing in 1974, changteh and yuehyang prefectures in hunan province planted it to 800 hectares last autumn.

lungyen prefecture in fukien province expanded the winter-planted sugar beet area to 600 hectares last year. a people's commune of the prefecture, located in a hilly area 1,200 metres above sea level, grew the crop on more than 67 hectares last year. this year, the commune has established a small sugar refinery by self-reliance and is producing its own granulated sugar.

the various areas expand sugar beet production in accordance with local conditions, while adequate land is set aside for grain and cotton crops.

in the more populous areas with limited arable land, nantung prefecture in kiangsu province has planted three crops a year without leaving land fallow over the winter. however, local commune members have made full use of late autumn-grown animal fodder fields to interplant sugar beet at the same time. per-hectare yield last year was 15 tons, and the crop showed a sugar content of 14-17 percent. this year, the prefecture is going to plant sugar beet on 6,667 hectares.

chinese scientific workers helped train over 40 technicians for seven provinces in changping county of fukien province last autumn.

now, the crop is grown on most of 20 million hectares of winter fallow land every year in southern china. at the same time many sugar refineries in southern china are now adding the small amount of equipment needed to enable them to process both sugar cane and sugar beet.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jun. 2, 1976)

australian prime minister malcolm fraser received chu chi-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy at the parliament house here this afternoon, and had a friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

CPIFA Leader Meets Colombian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1976)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs (c.p.i.f.a.), met and feted here this evening gilberto salazar ramirez, member of the colombian camara (house of representatives), and senhora salazar.

present was wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

the colombian couple arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the c.p.i.f.a.

CHINA AND COMOROS

Chinese Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao Meets Comoros Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1976)

chinese vice-premier chang chun-chiao met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this evening with the comoros government delegation led by salim himidi, minister of internal affairs.

present were foreign trade minister li chiang, vice-foreign minister ho ying, director ho kung-kai and deputy director fu shun-ho of the foreign ministry and deputy director yen chia-hua of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Jun. 1, 1976)

congolese president marien ngouabi received at his residence on may 30 the out-going chinese ambassador lu chih-hsien. they had a friendly talk.

the ambassador left here for home yesterday.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Photo Exhibition Opens in Jamaica

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1976)

a photo exhibition of women and children of new china opened yesterday in kingston, capital of jamaica, according to a report from that city.

sponsored jointly by the institute of jamaica and the embassy of the people's republic of china in that country, the exhibition is held in the art gallery of the institute.

attending the opening ceremony were mrs. edna manley, mother of the prime minister of jamaica; neville dawes, director of the institute; friendly personages from all walks of life and representatives of overseas chinese.

chinese ambassador to jamaica li chao as well as diplomatic envoys from other countries were also present.

the exhibition will last till june 11.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Acting President of Chinese Society of Agronomy
Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1976)

hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a technical exchange delegation of the japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association led by hiroshi morimoto, director of the association, with shinichi nagata as secretary-general.

the 9-member delegation arrived in peking on may 25. the japanese friends visited peking and tachai and had technical exchanges and discussions with chinese scientists and technicians in the fields of animal husbandry and veterinary. the delegation will soon leave peking to visit shenyang, nanking, shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

Peking Banquet for Visiting Group of Japanese
Local Autonomous Government Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a visiting group of japanese local autonomous government leaders.

it is led by ryozo tagawa, governor of mie prefecture, japan, with michio iwamura, deputy director-general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), as its adviser.

prior to the banquet, president liao cheng-chih met all members of the visiting group.

present were wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, wang yun-sheng and sun ping-hua, vice-president and secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

speaking at the banquet, liao cheng-chih and ryozo tagawa expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and japan would be constantly developed.

the visiting group arrived in peking yesterday evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND KOREA

President Kim Il Sung Watches Performance of Chinese PLA Song and Dance Ensemble

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 2, 1976)

president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, saw the performance of the chinese people's liberation army song and dance ensemble today.

among the 6,000 spectators were korean party and state leaders kim dong gyu, pak sung chul, o jin u, so chol, rim chun chu, yang hyong sop, li yong mu, o baek ryong, kim yong nam, kim chol man, chong jun gi, as well as leading members of departments concern, officers and soldiers of the people's army, working people and artists of pyongyang.

as president kim il sung entered the hall, he was given a standing ovation. ting li, leader and political commissar, wang ju-chun, deputy political commissar, chu tung-lin and wang miao-chih, deputy-leaders, of the ensemble, and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan accompanied president kim il sung and other korean leaders to watch the performance.

chinese and korean songs and dances performed by the ensemble won warm applause from the spectators. an enthusiastic atmosphere of friendship and unity between the chinese and korean peoples, armies and literary and art workers prevailed during the performance. after the performance, large portraits of

the korean people's great leader president kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung appeared on the screen, and the audience burst into warm applause. president kim il sung and comrades kim dong gyu, pak sung chul, o jin u and li yong mu, accompanied by ting li and li yun-chuan, mounted the stage to shake hands with the chinese artists, presented them a flower basket and had a photo taken together with them.

then the ensemble and the audience sang together the "song of general kim il sung" and "the east is red".

before the performance, president kim il sung received ting li, leader of the ensemble, and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Observers' Group Leaves for World Handicrafts Congress in Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1976)

a chinese three-member observers' group left here for mexico by air yesterday to attend the 7th session of the world handicrafts congress and to pay a visit to the country.

head of the group is li kang, council member of the chinese light industry society and assistant manager of the art handicrafts corporation of the ministry of light industry.

CHINA AND NEPAL

King of Nepal Leaves Kathmandu for China

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 2, 1976)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal left here today by special plane for a friendly visit to china's szechwan province and tibet autonomous region at the invitation of chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress and premier hua kuo-feng of the state council.

among the entourage of the king of nepal are: his royal highness prince himalaya bir bikram shah and her royal highness princess princep shah; his royal highness basundhara bir bikram shah; her royal highness princess shobha shahi and kumar mohan bahadur shahi; krishna raj aryal, minister of foreign affairs; dr. harka bahadur gurung, minister of state for commerce and industry.

present at the airport to see off his majesty the king were chairman of the royal representative council prince gyanendra, princess komal, prince dhirendra and princess prekshya, and other members of the royal family.

also present were prime minister tulsi giri, chief justice ratna bahadur bista, chairman of the standing committee of the state council bedananda jha, acting chairman of the national panchayat lokendra bahadur chand, as well as former prime ministers, ministers and other high-ranking officials and prominent public figures.

li nuan-chin, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in nepal, representatives of chinese technicians working in nepal and diplomatic envoys of other countries to nepal were also present.

in a message to the nepalese people before his departure, his majesty king birendra said, "we are confident that the present visit will further strengthen our traditional friendship with china, thereby extending the field of mutual cooperation."

King of Nepal Arrives in Chengtu to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 2, 1976)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china's szechwan and tibet at the invitation of chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress and premier hua kuo-feng of the state council.

hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, ngapo ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and tsao chih, chinese ambassador to nepal made a special trip here from peking to welcome king birendra and the other distinguished nepalese guests.

also welcoming the distinguished guests at the airport were chao tzu-yang, chairman of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee, liu hsing-yuan, commander of the chengtu units of the chinese people's liberation army, tuan chun-yi, hsieh cheng-jung and chiang hai-yun, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, hu chi-cheng, commander of the p.l.a. szechwan provincial command, and tsui ta-tien and chang kun, vice-chairmen of the chengtu city revolutionary committee, as well as several thousand people in chengtu.

also present was nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana who came here from peking specially for the occasion.

among the entourage of the nepalese king are: his royal highness prince himalaya bir bikram shah and her royal highness princess princep shah; his royal highness basundhara bir bikram shah; her royal highness princess shobha shahi; honourable professor krishna raj aryal, minister of foreign affairs; honourable dr. harka bahadur gurung, minister of state for commerce and industry; kumar mohan bahadur shahi, husband of h.r.h. princess shobha; kshatra bickram rana, nepalese ambassador to china.

the people of china and nepal enjoy a longstanding traditional friendship, having lived in amity since ancient times. they have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and expansionism. king birendra made valuable contributions to the further development of the friendship between the people of nepal and china and the friendly cooperation between the two countries during his earlier visits to china in 1966 and 1973. on his current friendly visit to china, king birendra has again brought with him the nepalese people's profound friendship for the chinese people. the people of chengtu, like the rest of the chinese people, are greatly rejoiced.

today, the 2,000-year-old city of chengtu is astir with vigour and vitality. with friendly sentiments for the nepalese people, the local people have spruced up the city in a festive air, with colourful bunting waving over the main streets and streamers of welcome carrying the slogans: "resolutely support the nepalese people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose expansionism excl." "long live the friendship between the people of china and nepal excl." "long live the great unity of the people of the third world excl." "long live the great unity of the people of the world excl."

the special plane carrying the distinguished nepalese guests touched down at 13:00 hours peking time at the chengtu airport which flew the national flags of china and nepal. king birendra and the other honoured guests were met at the planeside by premier hua kuo-feng and others who greeted them with warm and cordial handshakes.

a grand welcome ceremony was held at the airport. after the band played the national anthems of the kingdom of nepal and china, king birendra reviewed a guard of honour of the chinese people's liberation army in the company of premier hua kuo-feng.

as the distinguished guests walked around to meet the welcomers, the airport turned into a scene of jubilation with gaily dressed youngsters presenting dances of welcome in a fanfare of lively music. armed militiamen stood at the salute in precision formation. others waved miniature flags of china and nepal and shouted slogans in warm welcome to the distinguished nepalese visitors, while king birendra happily waved back in acknowledgment.

as they were driving to the hotel, the distinguished guests from our close neighbour nepal were warmly applauded by the people along the route.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Holds Talks with King Birendra

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 2, 1976)

chinese premier hua kuo-feng held talks here this afternoon with his majesty birendra bir bikram shah dev, king of nepal.

taking part in the talks on the nepalese side were: krishna raj aryal, minister of foreign affairs; harka bahadur gurung, minister of state for commerce and industry; kshatra bickram rana, nepalese ambassador to china; major general dana gambhir sing, military secretary to his majesty the king; narayan prasad shrestha, private secretary to his majesty the king; uddhav deo bhatt, foreign secretary; chiran shumsher thapa, joint press secretary to his majesty the king; and kedar prasad koirala, acting joint secretary to the ministry of foreign affairs.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: ngapo ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua and han nien-lung, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs; shen ping and chu chuan-hsien, directors, and chang han-chih, deputy director, of the foreign ministry; chang hsien-cheng, deputy director of the foreign trade ministry; and tsao chih, chinese ambassador to nepal.

Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of King Birendra of Nepal

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 2, 1976)

chinese premier hua kuo-feng gave a grand banquet in chengtu this evening, warmly welcoming king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal.

among the guests were members of king birendra's entourage and nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana.

present were:

ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih, and

leading members of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee, the chengtu units of the chinese people's liberation army, the szechwan provincial military command and the chengtu city revolutionary committee, including chao tzu-yang, liu hsing-yuan, tuan chun-yi, hsieh cheng-jung, chiang hai-yun, hu chi-cheng, tsui ta-tien and chang kun.

the national flags of the kingdom of nepal and china were hung side by side in the banquet hall.

premier hua kuo-feng and king birendra made speeches at the banquet.

in his speech, premier hua kuo-feng, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the n.p.c., the chinese government and the chinese people, extended a warm welcome to his majesty king birendra and all the other distinguished guests from nepal.

he said: "the chinese government and people highly admire and appreciate the heroic mettle and firm determination of the nepalese government and people in defending national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy under the leadership of his majesty king birendra."

"nepal has adhered to a foreign policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment and supported the just struggle of the people of all countries, thus playing a positive role in international affairs. nepal is establishing diplomatic relations with an increasing number of countries, and her international prestige is daily rising. the proposal put forward by his majesty king birendra to declare nepal a zone of peace reflects the strong desire of the people of nepal to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, the chinese government firmly supports this just proposition. the chinese people will, as always, stand together with you forever in the struggle against hegemonism and expansionism," he pointed out.

premier hua kuo-feng said: "the current international situation is excellent and most encouraging. the world is advancing amidst turmoil, and the people are increasingly awakening. the numerous third world countries and people, in particular, are advancing in unity and playing ever more energetically the role of the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the intensified rivalry between the two superpowers for hegemony is the cause of world intranquillity. but lacking popular support for their unjust cause and beset with difficulties at home and abroad, the two superpowers find the going very tough. in recent years, the situation in south asia has

undergone deep changes. the struggle of the south asian peoples in defence of national independence and state sovereignty against hegemonism and expansionism has developed further. it is gratifying that of late the relations among some south asian countries have begun to improve. we earnestly hope that the south asian countries will truly treat each other with equality and live together in friendship on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. the chinese government, on its part, will continue to strengthen and develop friendly and good-neighbourly relations with the south asian countries on the basis of these principles."

speaking on china's great victories in the struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, premier hua kuo-feng pointed out: "through this struggle, it is certain that chairman mao's revolutionary line will find its way deeper into the hearts of the people, china's socialist revolution and socialist construction will develop more vigorously, and chairman mao's line and policies in foreign affairs will be implemented even better."

on the friendship between china and nepal and the people of the two countries, he said: "we note with satisfaction that, since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the traditional friendly relations between china and nepal have grown from strength to strength. recently, our two sides have decided to renew for another period of ten years the agreement on trade, intercourse and related questions between the tibet autonomous region of china and nepal. all this shows that the friendly and good-neighbourly relationship between china and nepal is a brilliant example in the development of relations between nations. chairman mao has said: 'there are true and false friends. but through practice one can tell the true from the false.' the history of the twenty-odd years of sino-nepalese relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations fully proves that the relations between china and nepal are very close and friendly. there are no issues whatever between us, and we are true friends." premier hua kuo-feng pointed out: "his majesty king birendra has always been devoted to the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nepal. he visited china twice before and has made valuable contributions to further enhancing the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. in 1974 his majesty the king took resolute and forceful measures of disarming the handful of dalai rebel bandits who had fled from tibet to nepal, thus brought this problem to a satisfactory solution and thoroughly smashed their

plot for sabotaging sino-nepalese friendship. the chinese government and people highly appreciate and are most grateful for this resolute decision of his majesty the king."

"his majesty the king has flown over the himalayas for this visit to china, thus opening direct air passage between china and nepal, building an air bridge of china-nepal friendship over 'the roof of the world' for the first time in history and adding a new page to the history of china-nepal friendship. his majesty king birendra will be the first foreign head of state to visit the tibet autonomous region of china, and this is a special honour and pleasure for the chinese people, and particularly those in the tibet autonomous region," premier hua kuo-feng said.

king birendra said the welcome extended him and his entourage by the people and the government of china is a mark of "goodwill, understanding and close friendship that have, over the years, characterised the relationship between our two countries."

"the relations between nepal and china go back to antiquity," he said, adding that "the extensive two-way flow of people, culture and goods has not only consolidated our mutual ties, but also enriched the lives of our peoples. as neighbours with common border, we have also had times of some misunderstanding, but the centuries of ties have firmly demonstrated that friendship, understanding and mutual cooperation transcend the whims of history."

speaking on nepal's foreign policy, king birendra said: "we are determined to continue our policy of peace, non-alignment, friendship and cooperation with all countries of the world. we will not allow the use of our soil for any activity hostile to any country, and we expect reciprocity in this matter. "my proposal that nepal be declared a zone of peace aims, in its essence, to institutionalise this basic thrust of our foreign policy. your prompt support for this proposal is deeply appreciated by the people of my country."

he said: "since my last visit to this country two and a half years ago, the demand for a new international economic order is becoming daily more precise and meeting with the approval of, not only the governments and people of the third world but also that of other governments. in the struggle for a new international economic order, nepal and china have a common purpose. such a new order must do away with all kinds of exploitative relations, and must take into account the just and legitimate interests of all countries of the world, big and small, rich and poor, strong and

weak. among the countries of the third world, not only must the traditional economic and trade relations be strengthened, but they must also be further expanded to reflect new expectations of our peoples.

"our two countries recognise that each country has the right to choose its own destiny the five principles of peaceful coexistence, which form the basis of our relations, ensure the independent development of each country. gone are the days when a country, or a group of countries, guided the destinies of the peoples of other countries. the worldwide tide of nationalism has swept away colonial empires, and nationalist forces everywhere are stronger than ever before. in such a situation, wisdom lies in a policy of strict non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. nepal and china hold firmly to these ideals. i am confident that in the context of this mutual understanding, our friendly relations will grow from strength to strength in the years to come."

following their speeches, a band played the national anthems of the kingdom of nepal and china.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. the band played chinese and nepalese music. the conversations were cordial and many toasts were drunk to the evergreen friendship between the people of the two countries.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech at Banquet in Honor of King Birendra of Nepal

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 2, 1976)

following is the text of premier hua kuo-feng's speech at the banquet here this evening in honour of king birendra of nepal:

your majesty king birendra,
your royal highnesses,
distinguished guests from nepal,
friends and comrades,

we are most glad that his majesty king birendra has come at our invitation for a friendly visit to china's szechwan and tibet, bringing with him the nepalese people's profound friendship for the chinese people. his majesty the king is a respected and well-acquainted old friend of the chinese people, and it is a particularly heart-warming and pleasant opportunity for us to

receive today his majesty the king in szechwan province in southwestern china and to gather joyously with our nepalese friends to renew our friendship. first of all, please allow me, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the n.p.c., the chinese government and the chinese people, to extend our warm welcome to his majesty the king and all the other distinguished guests from nepal.

nepal is a country with a long history and a splendid culture. the industrious and courageous nepalese people have a glorious tradition of resisting imperialist aggression. the chinese government and people highly admire and appreciate the heroic mettle and firm determination of the nepalese government and people in defending national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy under the leadership of his majesty king birendra. his majesty the king gives special importance and priority to the development of agriculture and has declared this fiscal year the agricultural year. we are glad to see that nepal has achieved marked success in grain production. nepal has adhered to a foreign policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment and supported the just struggle of the people of all countries, thus playing a positive role in international affairs. nepal is establishing diplomatic relations with an increasing number of countries, and her international prestige is daily rising. the proposal put forward by his majesty king birendra to declare nepal a zone of peace reflects the strong desire of the people of nepal to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. the chinese government firmly supports this just proposition. the chinese people will, as always, stand together with you forever in the struggle against hegemonism and expansionism.

comrades and friends,

the current international situation is excellent and most encouraging. the world is advancing amidst turmoil, and the people are increasingly awakening. the numerous third world countries and people, in particular, are advancing in unity and playing ever more energetically the role of the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the intensified rivalry between the two superpowers for hegemony is the cause of world intranquillity. but lacking popular support for their unjust cause and beset with difficulties at home and abroad, the two superpowers find the going very tough. in recent years, the situation in south asia has undergone deep changes. the struggle of the south asian peoples in defence of national independence and state sovereignty against hegemonism and expansionism has developed further. it is gratifying that of late the relations among some south asian countries have begun to improve. we

earnestly hope that the south asian countries will truly treat each other with equality and live together in friendship on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. the chinese government, on its part, will continue to strengthen and develop friendly and good-neighbourly relations with the south asian countries on the basis of these principles.

comrades and friends,

the situation in china is also excellent. great victories have been won in the struggle initiated and led personally by our great leader chairman mao to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. through this struggle, it is certain that chairman mao's revolutionary line will find its way deeper into the hearts of the people, china's socialist revolution and socialist construction will develop more vigorously, and chairman mao's line and policies in foreign affairs will be implemented even better. we are determined, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, to advance on the crest of victory and carry this great struggle through to the end.

comrades and friends,

the friendship and contacts between the chinese and nepalese peoples have a long history and an unbroken tradition. the grand himalayas have since ancient times been a symbol of the friendly ties between china and nepal. our two peoples have lived in harmony from generation to generation and have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and expansionism. we note with satisfaction that, since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the traditional friendly relations between china and nepal have grown from strength to strength. recently, our two sides have decided to renew for another period of ten years the agreement on trade, intercourse and related questions between the tibet autonomous region of china and nepal. all this shows that the friendly and good-neighbourly relationship between china and nepal is a brilliant example in the development of relations between nations. chairman mao has said: "there are true and false friends. but through practice one can tell the true from the false." the history of the twenty-odd years of sino-nepalese relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations fully proves that the relations between china and nepal are very close and friendly. there are no issues whatever between us, and we are true friends. his majesty king birendra has always been devoted to the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nepal. he visited china twice before and has made valuable con-

tributions to further enhancing the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. in 1974 his majesty the king took resolute and forceful measures of disarming the handful of dalai rebel bandits who had fled from tibet to nepal, thus brought this problem to a satisfactory solution and thoroughly smashed their plot for sabotaging sino-nepalese friendship. the chinese government and people highly appreciate and are most grateful for this resolute decision of his majesty the king. we are now especially glad that his majesty the king has flown over the himalayas for this visit to china, thus opening direct air passage between china and nepal, building an air bridge of china-nepal friendship over "the roof of the world" for the first time in history and adding a new page to the history of china-nepal friendship. his majesty king birendra will be the first foreign head of state to visit the tibet autonomous region of china, and this is a special honour and pleasure for the chinese people, and particularly those in the tibet autonomous region. here i sincerely wish his majesty the king a completely successful visit.

now i propose a toast

to the continuous consolidation and development of the friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the prosperity of the kingdom of nepal and the well-being of her people,

to the health of his majesty king birendra,

to the health of their royal highnesses,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from nepal, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here excl.

Speech by King Birendra of Nepal at Banquet
Given by Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 2, 1976)

following is the text of the speech by king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal at the banquet given in his honour by chinese premier hua kuo-feng here this evening:

mr. premier, excellencies,
ladies and gentlemen:

i would like to thank you for the welcome extended me and my entourage by the people and the government of china. i consider the gesture as a mark of goodwill, understanding and close friendship that have, over the years, characterised the relationship between our two countries. we are happy that we are once again in the land of the friendly people of china for whom we bring the greetings and goodwill of the people of nepal.

in coming to chengtu, we have traversed the lofty himalayas and crossed many mountains and rivers that link our two neighbouring countries. modern technology has made this trans-himalayan crossing no longer hazardous as in the past. i am told that szechwan is a miniature china, with its natural environment closely resembling nepal. the varied topography of this province with temperate and tropical vegetation in one and the same vertical zone has something in common with my own country. like szechwan, nepal is full of hills, mountains and rivers with the attendant problems of flood, landslide and difficult terrain. if the innumerable terrace in this province won it the name, "the land of million steps", i feel that the description only completes the comparison. the fact is that the relations between nepal and china go back to antiquity, and throughout history, these relations have been conducted mainly, though not exclusively, through china's tibetan region. the extensive two-way flow of people, culture and goods has not only consolidated our mutual ties, but also enriched the lives of our peoples. as neighbours with common border, we have also had times of some misunderstanding, but the centuries of ties have firmly demonstrated that friendship, understanding and mutual cooperation transcend the whims of history.

mr. premier, ladies and gentlemen,

nepal is a peace-loving country devoted entirely to build its economy in accordance with the urges of its people. we have chosen our own road to democracy, indigenously known as the panchayat system.

we are determined to continue our policy of peace, non-alignment, friendship and cooperation with all countries of the world. we will not allow the use of our soil for any activity hostile to any country, and we expect reciprocity in this matter. my proposal that nepal be declared a zone of peace aims, in its essence, to institutionalise this basic thrust of our foreign policy. your prompt support for this proposal is deeply appreciated by the people of my country.

growing economic cooperation characterises the relations between our two countries. although china's own needs are great, you have extended generous assistance in the development of our national economy for which we are most grateful. since my last visit to this country two and a half years ago, the demand for a new international economic order is becoming daily more precise and meeting with the approval of, not only the governments and people of the third world but also that of other governments. in the struggle for a new international economic order, nepal and china have a common purpose. such a new order must do away with all kinds of exploitative relations, and must take into account the just and legitimate interests of all countries of the world, big and small, rich and poor, strong and weak. among the countries of the third world, not only must the traditional economic and trade relations be strengthened, but they must also be further expanded to reflect new expectations of our peoples.

our two countries recognise that each country has the right to choose its own destiny. the five principles of peaceful coexistence, which form the basis of our relations, ensure the independent development of each country. gone are the days when a country, or a group of countries, guided the destinies of the peoples of other countries. the worldwide tide of nationalism has swept away colonial empires, and nationalist forces everywhere are stronger than ever before. in such a situation, wisdom lies in a policy of strict non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. nepal and china hold firmly to these ideals. i am confident that in the context of this mutual understanding, our friendly relations will grow from strength to strength in the years to come.

mr. premier,

we are aware that, under the leadership of chairman mao, along with the rest of china, the autonomous region of tibet has also witnessed much progress. it is natural for us to wish to see for ourselves the developments that have taken place in a region of china contiguous with nepal. i look forward to visiting the tibetan region and wish your people greater success under the leadership of chairman mao.

excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

please join me in proposing a toast

to the further development of friendly relations between nepal and china,

to the happiness and prosperity of the people of china,

to the health and happiness of chairman mao,

to the health and happiness of mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress,

to the health and happiness of premier hua kuo-feng and

to the health of all the distinguished guests present here.

thank you excl.

Nepal Press Hails King Birendra's Visit to China's Szechwan Province and Tibet Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 2, 1976)

the nepalese press warmly acclaims king birendra's current visit to china's szechwan province and tibet autonomous region.

the english daily "rising nepal" says editorially today that his majesty's present visit will help further promote the deep and close friendship and understanding between the two countries and their peoples. the fact that his majesty is "the very first foreign head of state to visit the tibet autonomous region no doubt enhances its significance even further," the paper says.

"the nepalese people are fully confident that his majesty's visit will more than succeed in taking the nepal-china friendship to newer and mutually satisfying heights," the paper adds.

the weekly "chetana" in its may 28 issue says editorially that his majesty's two previous visits to china "had made unique contributions to the development of nepal-china relations. nepal and

china remain intimate friends. they have been bound by bonds of friendship for centuries." china firmly supports nepal's foreign policy of non-alignment and its proposal of declaring nepal a zone of peace, the weekly says.

another weekly "matribhumi" in its june 1 issue points out editorially that there exists no outstanding dispute between nepal and the people's republic of china. they have set an example of good neighbourly relations.

the weekly "arati" says in an observer's article, "ever since the establishment of diplomatic relations between nepal and china, cordial relations between them have been developing on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence."

other weeklies "naya sandesh", "pratibhwani", "jana jagriti" and "charcha" have also publisned editorials or articles hailing king birendra's visit to china.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Exhibition of Contemporary Chinese Woodcuts
Opens in Dutch City

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1976)

an exhibition of contemporary chinese woodcuts opened at the city museum of delft in the netherlands on may 28, according to a report from the hague.

the exhibition was co-sponsored by the dutch association of museums and the art committee of the delft municipal government. on display were a number of works by professional or amateur chinese artists since the beginning of the great cultural revolution, which reflect the new outlook of china's socialist revolution and socialist construction in various fields. the exhibition was well received.

chinese woodcuts which have a long history won praises from visitors for their unique national style, freshness in theme, in skilful engraving and richness in colour. these woodcuts vividly portray the real life and struggle of the chinese people.

since last february contemporary chinese woodcuts have been exhibited in three other dutch cities -- tilburg, arnhem and emmem.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese NPC Vice Chairman Meets Philippine Social-Economic Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1976)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with the philippine social-economic visiting group headed by horacio morales with carlos fernandez as deputy head.

anastacio bartolome, charge d'affaires ad interim of the philippine embassy in peking, was present at the meeting.

present were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

Chinese Minister Meets Filipina Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1976)

liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here today with adelina rodriguez, president of the rizal federations of women's clubs of the philippines and mayor of quezon city, and the delegation of the rizal federations of women's clubs she is leading.

present on the occasion was anastacio bartolome, charge d'affaires ad interim of the philippine embassy here.

the delegation arrived in peking on may 29. it will soon leave here for a visit to hangchow and shanghai before going home.

CHINA AND UN

- Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: New Victories in Anti-Hegemonic Struggle

(NCNA-English Nairobi, Jun. 1, 1976)

the successful closing of the month-long fourth session of unctad here yesterday demonstrated the main force role of the third world countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism in the economic field.

during the session, despite the soviet and u.s. schemes and sabotage, delegates of the broad third world countries, fearing no suppression and refusing to be deceived, upheld principle and unity and carried on their struggle by adhering to the manila "declaration" and the "programme of action" adopted by the "group of 77" of the developing countries, thus leading the conference in a direction favourable to the third world and once again throwing the two superpowers into isolation.

this session became a forum for the delegates of the third world countries to accuse the crimes of exploitation and plunder by the imperialists and superpowers. a number of resolutions reflecting the reasonable demands of the third world were also adopted.

the resolution on the integrated programme for commodities was insisted by the third world countries but desperately opposed by the superpowers. it contains relevant measures for improving the terms of trade of the developing countries, including the agreement on "negotiation for a common fund" and "the setting up of international commodity stocking arrangement," which reflect the reasonable propositions of the manila documents. the resolution marks a new achievement of the third world countries in improving raw materials prices and in their right to fix prices in the world market after the victories won by the organization of petroleum exporting countries and the various associations of raw material producer nations. in the international trade, the right to fix prices of primary products which account for some 75 per cent of the third world countries' export earnings has long been manipulated by the imperialists, especially the superpowers, who raised the prices of their manufactured goods at will and forced down the prices of primary products, thus inflicting big losses on the developing countries. in order to change this unreasonable trade relations, the third world countries have all along persisted in the struggle for the implementation of an integrated commodity programme since the sixth special session of the

u.n. general assembly. the adoption of this programme at the nairobi session after repeated struggles has vividly shown the might of the third world. it is a major triumph for the third world, as a number of delegates put it.

the resolution on debt problems adopted at the conference demands that before the end of 1976, the problem of alleviating the debt difficulties of the developing countries be studied at "appropriate existing international fora" and requests the trade and development board to "take action in pursuance of this resolution". this reflects the strong demands of the developing countries to resist the superpowers' usury and to create conditions for them to carry on the struggle in this field. the resolutions on the transfer of technology and the control of operations of trans-national corporations adopted by the conference also show in varying degrees the reasonable propositions of the developing countries on establishing a new international economic order and opposing imperialist and superpower exploitation and plunder.

through their joint struggle in recent years, the third world countries have come to realize the importance of upholding principle, unity and struggle. a conference was held in manila last february by the "group of 77" with a membership of more than 100 developing countries. the manila "declaration" and the "programme of action" were adopted and their stand at the current unctad session was coordinated. this created favourable conditions for them to wage a joint struggle against hegemony at the unctad session at which the third world countries persisted in taking the manila documents as the basis of discussion at the conference and presented a series of draft resolutions supported by many countries to the conference and the negotiating groups concerned in the name of the "group of 77". on the other hand, the "suggestions" and "drafts" dished up by the two superpowers to lure the third world countries, were coldly met and scorned by the united third world.

this conference took place at a time when the third world countries persevered in the struggle to destroy the old and establish the new in the economic sphere while the two superpowers tried to obstruct this struggle in a thousand and one ways. the two superpowers -- the united states and the soviet union -- made an ugly performance at the conference in order to defend the old international economic order based on exploitation and to sabotage the just struggle of the third world countries for establishing a new international economic order. at the meeting, the united states clamoured to replace the integrated commodity programme by individual commodity agreements and the "common

fund" by the "international resources bank" in an attempt to go on monopolizing the prices of primary products. the u.s. proposal was refused by the third world countries. when it was put to vote, as demanded by the u.s. delegate, the u.s. proposal was voted down. the other superpower -- the soviet union and self-styled "natural ally" of the developing countries -- dished up a "specific programme of action" while selling the sinister stuff of "detente", "disarmament", "european security conference" and "medium- and long-term trade agreements" at the meeting. it hypocritically expressed support for the "integrated programme for commodities". yet, it maintained that it was unnecessary to establish commodity "stocks" as proposed in this draft and that such stocks are only one of the "auxiliary devices". this once again laid bare its features of sham support and real opposition. furthermore, to lead the meeting astray, the soviet delegates deliberately tabled at one time a "position paper" and at another time a "draft resolution" at the negotiating groups. when these were rejected, they even distributed an illegal group paper only to be caught red-handed. copies of the paper were retracted and declared invalid, a scandal rarely seen in international conferences. this same superpower who claimed "to bear no responsibility" for the difficulties of the developing countries, openly begged from the latter "most favoured nation" treatment. these evil doings have met with angry condemnation from the broad third world countries.

to cover up the failure of soviet social-imperialism at the unctad session, soviet delegate to the united nations yakov a. malik also came out to put up an ugly performance in the form of an interview with tass, shamelessly boasting the soviet union's "achievements" in its "economic cooperation" with the developing countries and attacking china's just position in laying bare the soviet social-imperialists' exploitation and plunder of the developing countries. but the more he tried to hide, the more the soviet social-imperialists' features were exposed.

in the course of the session, more and more countries of the second world broke through superpower obstruction and came nearer to the position of the third world nations as the latter upheld principles and persisted in struggle. at the session, norway, sweden, the netherlands, denmark, finland, canada and italy supported, to different extents, the principle of the integrated commodity programme upheld by the third world countries and their demand for the establishment of a common fund, and agreed to solve the debt and other problems of the developing countries through negotiations. when the "resolution on the integrated commodity programme" was adopted, the netherlands and 15 other western countries issued a joint statement

to welcome the resolution. the french delegate was also in favour of the resolution. their position was appreciated by the third world countries.

during the session, many third world countries stressed the need to rely on their own strength if they really want to set up a new international economic order and develop their national economies independently and by self-reliance. the ugandan delegate said, "whatever international measures we may seek in favour of the developing countries, they can only supplement individual national efforts." the delegate of singapore stressed, "the most effective way to achieve take-off (in economic development) is to put in the necessary effort ourselves." in his speech, the oau delegate pointed out clearly the relations between economic and political independence. he stressed, "in our eyes, the problem of development is in essence a political problem." the broad third world countries' powerful voice to develop their national economies through independence and self-reliance has dealt a heavy blow at the superpowers which have been trumpeting such trash as "international division of labour", "economic cooperation" and "interdependence".

the fourth unctad session has made progress amidst bitter struggles. it shows at the same time that although the third world has gained some success at the session, the struggle for breaking the old international economic order and setting up a new one will be protracted and complex. the superpowers will never reconcile themselves to their failure and will go on sabotaging and making trouble. but the historical trend is irresistible. so long as the third world countries sharpen their vigilance, uphold principle, close their ranks, persist in struggle and unite with all forces that can be united, they will surely win fresh victories in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism in the international economic field.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Minister of Mines and Petroleum Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1976)

valentin hernandez acosta, minister of mines and petroleum of venezuela, arrived here by air this evening with his wife and party.

the venezuelan guests are paying a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of petroleum and chemical industries.

they were welcomed at the airport by sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

arriving by the same plane were miao wen, deputy director of the foreign liaison department of the ministry of petroleum and chemical industries who made a trip to kwangchow to meet mr. and mrs. hernandez and the venezuelan party, and venezuelan ambassador to china jose de jesus sanchez carrero.

the venezuelan guests arrived in kwangchow yesterday. they visited kwangchow before they left for peking.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Vietnamese Delegation's Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1976)

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a banquet here this evening for the visiting vietnamese delegation of the state commission of sciences and technology and the commission of social sciences.

leader of the delegation is le khac, vice-chairman of the state commission of sciences and technology of viet nam, and deputy leader is pham huy thong, president of the paleontology institute of viet nam.

among the guests were wu yu-hsun and liu chung-yang, vice-president and deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, and hsia nai, director of the archaeology institute of the chinese academy of sciences.

vu ngoc ho, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, was present at the banquet.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Help All People Recognize Capitulationists

- Teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University criticize and discuss Water Margin and deepen their criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 2, 1976)

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists."

When Chairman Mao issued this important instruction concerning the criticism of Water Margin last year, the Right deviation wind to reverse verdicts stirred up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, made a lot of noise. Today, in the struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, with the university Party committee organizing the teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University to re-study this important instruction of Chairman Mao, criticize and discuss the Water Margin and deepen their criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, they have clearly perceived that Teng Hsiao-p'ing is an out-and-out capitulationist.

The teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University have thoroughly exposed and criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's sabotage activities against Chairman Mao's instruction concerning the criticism of Water Margin. They point out that the struggle unfolded last summer around the criticism of Water Margin is an important component of the actual struggle between the two lines. According to Chairman Mao's instruction, we must expose the features of capitulationists through the criticism of Water Margin, prepare revolutionary public opinion in a big way, persist in combating and preventing revisionism and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end. This is an important strategic plan of Chairman Mao.

However, for the sake of upholding his revisionist and capitulationist line, Teng Hsiao-p'ing had the audacity to spread rumors and slander and, with ulterior motives, alleged that "some are making use of this instruction to make a fuss in order to carry out their plot," in a vain attempt to cover up his own despicable hush-hush activities to wildly implement their conspiracies and intrigues and to attack the communists, proletarians and revolutionary masses who firmly followed Chairman Mao's important instruction concerning the criticism of Water Margin. Yet, this precisely served to expose the reactinary features of his plagiarizing the old trick of "liquidating the undesirables close to the emperor" first employed by Prince of Wu or Liu Pi in the Han Dynasty to split the revolutionary ranks and our Party. Teng Hsiao-p'ing also alleged with an ulterior object in view: "Some think that it is going to rain when the wind is blowing." "What are you afraid of? You are neither Sung Chiang nor a capitulationist." This exactly reflected his uneasiness and worry and his fear of the revolution--an expression of his feeble nature in wanting to deceive others as well as himself. As a result, the more he tried to cover up something, the more it became known. This capitulationist Teng Hsiao-p'ing has thus become the target of public attack just like Sung Chiang and served as a valuable teacher by negative example.

The teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University criticized the Water Margin, summed up the historical experience of class struggle to make it serve actual class struggle, and thoroughly criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They pointed out: The historical conditions for Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the classes they represented were different but they did the same thing--revising the revolutionary line and betraying the revolution.

After joining the revolutionary ranks as an opportunist, Sung Chiang worked in the name of "supporting Ch'ao Kai" to exclude Ch'ao Kai, to revise Ch'ao Kai's line and to carry out activities of betrayal for capitulation. Outwardly, he honored Ch'ao Kai as the "chief of the mountain stronghold" but actually he constantly "reorganized" the leading body of Liangshan to elbow out Ch'ao Kai and other revolutionaries by means of "re-arranging the seating order." He renamed Ch'ao Kai's Chamber of Assembly for Justice as the Hall of Loyalty and Justice and hoisted the apricot-yellow banner of "carrying out the wish of heaven," thereby utterly revising the revolutionary peasant-uprising line upheld by Ch'ao Kai to "rival the emperor of the Great Sung."

The modern capitulationist Teng Hsiao-p'ing also left no stone unturned to exclude proletarian leaders and the proletarian headquarters. Behind the back of Chairman Mao and the Party central Committee, he dished up a revisionist program with the "three directives as the key link," thereby totally betraying the dictatorship of the proletariat and opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. For the sake of pushing his revisionist line, he carried out Sung Chiang's "re-arrangement of seating order" in the name of "re-organization" to exclude the revolutionaries and help the capitalist-roaders. Thus, under his planning, direction and instigation, demons and monsters danced in chaos, the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts sprang up everywhere, and the "home-going contingents" started free-for-alls everywhere. Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, thus directed a farce of attacking the proletariat and capitulating to the bourgeoisie.

The reactionary classes on the decline will never quit the stage of their own accord. They are bound to put up a last-ditch struggle and, in particular, try to undermine the revolution from within the Party. The teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University pointed out that when Sung Chiang said, "I'll barter my misty mountain stronghold by the side of a lake in Shantung for springtime in the phoenix city," he made a perfect confession that his purpose of staying in Liangshan was to plot for the betrayal of the revolution. Although he lived physically among the peasant insurgent troops, he always belonged to the landlord class and represented the interests of the reactionary landlord class. The armed enemy failed to defeat the Liangshan insurgent troops with their butcher's knives, but Sung Chiang, who represented the landlord class, succeeded to dissipate the Liangshan revolutionary cause by carrying out activities of capitulation and betrayal from within. This historical fact fully shows the danger of disintegrating the revolution from the inside.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing is a Communist Party member in name only, but has never been a Marxist. He neither reads nor understands Marxism-Leninism. He represents the bourgeoisie. The handful of class enemies who stirred up the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square vainly attempted to cast Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the role of China's Nagy. This clearly shows that Teng Hsiao-p'ing is their commander and the general representative of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and of the unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. The great struggle personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts has crushed Teng Hsiao-p'ing's criminal plot to disintegrate the revolution from within.

After analyzing the class nature of the two capitulationists Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing and enumerating their perverted actions for capitulation and betrayal, the teachers, students, staff members and workers pointed out: Sung Chiang and Teng Hsiao-p'ing are both the old system and the old order. Sung Chiang glibly talked about "serving my country with unreserved loyalty." When he was granted amnesty and was on his way to the capital to surrender, he flaunted the two banners which carried the words "Obey the mandate of heavens" and "defend the country." What he wanted to serve loyally was the feudal state of the reactionary landlord class. What he wanted to defend with his own life was the "laws and institutions" of this feudal state, namely the feudalist order. Did not Teng Hsiao-p'ing--the capitalist-roader within the Party who evolved from a bourgeois democrat--join the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in doing everything possible to "consolidate the new democratic order?" "Vulgar democracy sees the millennium in the democratic republic." (Marx: "Criticique of the Gotha Program," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. III, p. 22) Didn't he also desperately cling to the "laws and institutions" of this "millennium"? When the bourgeoisie came under fire in the revolution and when bourgeois rights were restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat, he felt uneasy and opposed them. He was opposed to carrying out the socialist transformation of the ownership system and solving the question of bourgeois rights within the sphere of the ownership system. He used philistine language--such as "white or black, any cat which catches mice is a good cat"--to peddle his views for restoration and regression: "It is all right to work on one's own so long as he increases production."

At present when the question of bourgeois rights within the sphere of the ownership system has been basically solved but has not yet been completely eliminated, he again opposes the restriction of bourgeois rights in another two aspects in the relations of production--the interrelations of people and the method of distribution. He frantically opposes all socialist new things emerging during the great cultural revolution which are favorable to restricting bourgeois rights and has exerted every effort to strengthen and extend bourgeois rights with the aim of changing the socialist ownership system and distintegrating the socialist economy in order to restore the capitalist system in China.

With the sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to deepen the criticism of revisionism and capitulationism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and Sung Chiang, the teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University have further raised their consciousness in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. They point out that Li K'uei and other revolutionaries of the Liangshan peasant insurgent army knew the danger of broad swords and hatchets, but they were not aware of the danger of capitulationists who disintegrated the Liangshan revolutionary cause from within. Li K'uei and others failed after a heroic struggle. This was because at that time there was neither a new productive force nor the new relations of production, neither a new class nor the leadership of an advanced political party, as determined by the class status of the peasantry as well as the historical conditions.

The arduous historic task of thoroughly criticizing Sung Chiang's revisionist and capitulationist line has fallen on the shoulders of the advanced proletariat and members of the Chinese Communist Party. The capitulationists within the Party constantly obstruct and sabotage this task because they have to "defend today's despicable acts with yesterday's despicable acts." (Marx: "Foreword to Critique of Hegelian Philosophy," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 3)

Ch'en Tu-hsiu, chieftain of the Right opportunist line, admired the "exquisiteness" of Water Margin because he also practiced capitulationism and handed over the revolutionary leadership to the big bourgeoisei without putting up a fight during the First Revolutionary Civil War. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i was a capitulationist who wormed his way into the revolutionary ranks. As early as in the 1930's, Ch'en Po-ta--the Kuomintang anti-communist element, Trotskyite, renegade, enemy agent and revisionist--publicized that Sung Chiang accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment for the purpose of resisting foreign aggression, thus defending Wang Ming's opportunist line which advocated that "to resist Japanese aggression, it is necessary to surrender to Chiang Kai-shek." Before the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee in early 1970, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao also designated special persons to "study" the Water Margin and played up that capitulationist Sung Chiang as a model. Like these contemporary capitulationists, Teng Hsiao-p'ing also conceitedly compared himself to so-called "Welcome Rain" or Sung Chiang in the early post-liberation years. This also helps people understand why when the socialist revolution is developing in depth, today he still tries his utmost to obstruct and sabotage the criticism of

Water Margin and capitulationists by members of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people. Within our Party those practicing revisionism and capitulationism were found in the past, are found at present, and will still be found in the future. This is an objective law independent of man's will. We must seriously draw lessons from the historical experience of class struggle and carry the struggle to oppose revisionism and capitulationism through to the end. The teachers, students, staff members and workers of Peking University are confident that, with this irresistible weapon of criticism--Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, victory will surely go to the CCP members and the Chinese people.

* * *

In Front of the Revolutionary Mass Movement

by

Tung-fang Yen (东方炎)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 8, 1976)

In his important instruction concerning the criticism and discussion of Water Margin, Chairman Mao called for "helping all people recognize capitulationists." In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, hundreds of millions of the people discussed and criticized Water Margin, recognized the common nature of the old and modern capitulationists and pointed the spearhead of criticism at the modern capitulationists. The criticism hit the unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing in his vulnerable spot. He hurriedly leaped forth to resist and sabotage the revolutionary mass movement to criticize and discuss Water Margin in an attempt to cover up his real features of a modern capitulationist. However, the more the demon tried to cover up the troubles he had stirred up, the more they became known. On the contrary, in front of the mirror of revolutionary mass movement, he showed his real features of perseveringly pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

To the reactionaries who attempted to put on a mask to cover up his real counter-revolutionary features, the revolutionary mass revolution always plays the role of a mirror to reveal the true features. In 1955, in praising the revolutionary mass movement of agricultural cooperation and criticizing Right opportunism, Chairman Mao pointed out: "This is like the roaring waves of the sea washing away all freaks and demons. Faces of all kinds of people in society are clearly distinguished. This also has happened inside the Party." This truth has been proved time and again by the various revolutionary movements. Weren't the reactionary faces of Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao clearly revealed by the revolutionary mass movements? Wasn't the real face of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in pushing revisionism before the great proletarian cultural revolution revealed by the mass movements during the great proletarian cultural revolution? Wasn't his real face of whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts after he resumed work clearly revealed by the revolutionary mass movements to criticize and discuss Water Margin and to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts?

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were smashed one after the other. Teng Hsiao-p'ing who joined Liu Shao-ch'i in pushing the revisionist line was of course unmasked and criticized by the revolutionary masses. At that time, in front of the mirror of the revolutionary mass movement, he wrote thus, "The great many facts revealed by the revolutionary masses enable me to take up again a mirror to get to know my own real features." What kind of real features? According to him, he admitted that he was "the arch capitalist-roader in the Party." He vowed time and again that he would "never reverse the verdicts."

Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party and the people made every effort to save him and gave him every opportunity to correct his mistakes. However, it was hard for the chieftain of opportunism to mend his ways. "One belonging to the breed of wolves would get frantic once he becomes successful." Not long after he resumed work, he sought to reverse the verdict. Formerly, he was revealed as "the arch capitalist-roader in the Party"; but now he denied this. On the one hand, he said: "Forget all the problems raised during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and don't ever think of or refer to them. My memories are not good and I have forgotten all about them." On the other hand, he felt elated, advocated the organization of "home-going contingents" and clamored that "restoration" "was good indeed." This is to say, he wanted to settle scores in reverse order. This means that the great proletarian cultural revolution was a mistake and the revolutionary masses had wrongly criticized him.

Like all representatives of the reactionary class practicing revisionism and capitulationism, he had a heart full of hatred for this mirror of the revolutionary mass movement. He wanted to negate the revolutionary mass movement in the past. He was still more frantic in resisting and sabotaging the current revolutionary mass movement. In accordance with Chairman Mao's important insturction on criticizing and discussing Water Margin to "help all people recognize capitulationism," hundreds of millions of the revolutionary people launched in-depth criticism on the capitulationists and revisionism through the criticism and discussion of Water Margin. When the revolutionary masses used the criticism and discussion of Water Margin as a mirror to compare and analyze the capitulationists in the actual struggles, he said that there was no Sung Chiang in actual struggle and "neither were there capitulationists." He also vilified the criticism and discussion of Water Margin by the revolutionary masses as "making a fuss about trifles for carrying out conspiracy." He directly pointed the spearhead at Chairman Mao and the revolutionary mass movement. His counter-attack came with a powerful impact and looked force. In essence, he was feeble and timid inside. Are we "making a fuss about trifles?" We precisely want to use Water Margin as the teacher by negative example to help all people recognize capitulationists and know the importance of criticizing revisionism and capitulationism. We want to make a fuss about such tries through to the end. Are we "carrying out conspiracy"? Your desire to change the orientation of the criticism-and discussion of Water Margin and undermine the revolutionary mass movement is actually for carrying out conspiracy. We want to criticize capitulationists and revisionism. This is an overt project carried out in a fanfare.

At the initial stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution, he joined Liu Shao-ch'i in diverting the attention of the broad masses and undermining the revolutionary mass movement, but in vain. In the same way, the revolutionary masses could not be prevented from criticizing and discussing the Water Margin and criticizing the capitulationists and could not be deceived. Following this, Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. The revolutionary mass movement again revealed Teng's "real face." The people got hold of his reactionary nature of practicing capitulationism and revisionism and compared him with Sung Chiang in Water Margin. His true features were shown. From

the facts that he represented the interests of the reactionary class when he was in the revolutionary ranks; from the fact that he adopted the same means as changing the Chamber of Assembly for Justice to the Hall of Loyalty and Justice to cast forth the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link"; from the fact that Ch'ao Kai was excluded from the 108 people; and from the fact that as soon as he surrendered, Sung Chiang went to fight Fang La and suppress the peasant uprising, the people saw that he was a man of the Sung Chiang type. He was again drowned in the angry waves of the revolutionary mass criticism.

The author of Water Margin called Sung Chiang "T'ien K'uei Hsing." K'uei means the chief. The chief who "carried out the wish of Heaven" is also the chief of the capitulationists. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's series of reactionary sayings and deeds have shown that he is the general representative of the bourgeoisie. His revisionist program and line and his reactionary sayings and deeds give concentrated embodiment to the desire of the bourgeoisie for staging a comeback. In the incident at T'ienanmen Square, Peking, a handful of counter-revolutionaries clamored for casting Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the role of Nagy, the chieftain of the counter-revolutionary incident in Hungary. These facts and Teng Hsiao-p'ing's recent behavior have further exposed his reactionary nature in broad daylight.

The wise decision made by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee to dismiss Teng Hsiao-p'ing from all his posts and functions inside and outside the Party is a great triumph of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and a great victory gained in the revolutionary mass movements to criticize and discuss Water Margin and to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. It once again shows that the revolutionary mass movement charted by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought is a mirror Teng Hsiao-p'ing could not shatter. Teng Hsiao-p'ing could not break this mirror but this mirror reveals his real features of stubbornly pushing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The struggle goes on and the revolutionary mass movement is developing. We must carry out the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end. Whatever tricks the bourgeoisie may toy with to resist or sabotage the revolutionary mass movement cannot escape the eyes of the revolutionary masses and are bound to fail in the end.

* * *

Lay Bare Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Sleight of Hand

by

the theorist group of the 6th company of a certain
unit under the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 8, 1976)

After the great leader Chairman Mao's important instruction on criticizing and discussing the Water Margin to "help all people recognize capitulationists" was published, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the revolutionary cadres and intellectuals respond to Chairman Mao's call, closely linked the criticism and discussion of Water Margin with actual struggles, analyzed Sung Chiang, criticized revisionism and capitulationism, strived to raise their ability to discern the capitulationist and to pay particular attention to discerning the Sung Chiang type of figures in actual class struggle, i.e., the modern capitulationists. Through the criticism and discussion of Water Margin, they also summed up historical experiences, launched further criticism on revisionism and capitulationism to gain a clear understanding of the laws of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and learned to wage struggle against the capitulationists.

At that moment, Teng Hsiao-p'ing leaped forward to fratically carry out restorationist and capitulationist activities. On the one hand, he repeatedly argued that he was "not Sung Chiang" and had "not capitulated." He strenuously denied that there was a modern Sung Chiang and that there were capitulationists in the actual struggle. On the other hand, he refused to link the actual struggle with the criticism and discussion of Water Margin, and with an ulterior objective in view, he attacked the linking of actual struggle with the criticism and discussion of Water Margin as "making a fuss about trifles" for "carrying out conspiracy." This was a sleight of hand performed by Teng Hsiao-p'ing! His aim was to transform the nature of the great struggle on the political and ideological battlefront and switch the general orientation of the criticism and discussion of Water Margin and the criticism of the capitulationists.

From this struggle, we deeply understand that Chairman Mao's mobilization of the masses to criticize Water Margin is another major struggle on the political and ideological battlefront to criticize the capitulationists and the revisionist line. Like the criticism launched by Chairman Mao personally on various occasions since the establishment of the new China, such as the criticism of the traitorous film Inside History of the Ch'ing Court, the reactionary film The Life of Wu Hsün, the bourgeois idealism in "The Study of The Dream of the Red Chamber" of the Hu Shih school, the fallacies eulogizing the renegade Li Hsiu-ch'eng, the theory of "combining two into one," and the new edition of the historical drama Hai Jui Dismissed from Office, the criticism and discussion of Water Margin encompasses the fundamental question of whether to adhere to the Marxist-Leninist line or to carry out the revisionist and capitulationist line and is an important component of the actual struggle between the two classes and between the two lines.

Take for example the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius which our 6th company and the theorist group have themselves gone through. We deeply understand that the criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the study of the history of struggle between the Confucian and the Legalist schools are of extremely great real significance to us in deepening the criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the criticism of the trends of thoughts for restoration and regression at that time, and the consolidation of the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Chairman Mao's instruction on the criticism and discussion of Water Margin was published at a time when class struggle was fiercely underway last year. At that time, Teng Hsiao-p'ing put forward the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" behind the back of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. His aim was to abolish class struggle as the key link, tamper with the Party's basic line and oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He recruited unrepentant capitalist-roaders and repudiated and attacked the revolutionary new forces. He negated the revolutionary new things, sought to reverse the verdicts of the great proletarian cultural revolution and settle scores with it, frantically waged a vengeful counter-attack against the proletariat and vigorously conducted activities to restore capitalism. Isn't this identical with Sung Chiang's behavior of "changing Ch'ao's Chamber of Assembly for Justice to the Hail of Loyalty and Justice," "excluding Ch'ao Kai from the 108 people," "surrendering himself and going to fight Fang La" as in Water Margin?

Chairman Mao's instruction reveals the real features of "Sung Chiang as a capitulationist practicing revisionism." It exposes capitulationist Sung Chiang's tactics of profiteering from the revolution, undermining the revolution and suppressing the revolution. In particular, it points out the serious jeopardy of Sung Chiang's changing the revolutionary line and usurping the revolutionary leadership to the revolutionary cause. Chairman Mao's instruction has profoundly pointed out the essential character and law of activities of all capitulationists. It makes the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers see the ugly face of the modern capitulationists from the old capitulationist Sung Chiang's deeds and see clearly that Teng Hsiao-p'ing who is vigorously whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is a modern capitulationist practicing revisionism.

Therefore, Teng Hsiao-p'ing was seized with panic when the broad masses used Chairman Mao's instructions as the weapon in leveling criticism at Water Margin in close connection with the actual struggles. He tried all possible means to carry out sabotage. He maliciously attacked the linking of the mass criticism of Water Margin with the actual struggle and made an effort to obliterate the profound real significance and rich political substance of the criticism and discussion of Water Margin, in a vain attempt to lead the struggle astray toward revisionism so as to cover up his ugly face of a capitulationist. However, he was lifting the rock just to drop it on his own feet. In so doing, he could expose all the more clearly his real face of a revisionist and capitulationist and his reactionary stand of stubbornly refusing to remold himself. The Party Central Committee decided to dismiss Teng Hsiao-p'ing from all duties inside and outside the Party, thus dealing a telling blow to the bourgeoisie who waged frantic attack on the proletariat. We firmly support this decision.

The capitulationists are afraid of criticizing capitulationism. The greater their fear, the more clearly it shows the importance of linking up the criticism of capitulationists with reality. The more vigorous their opposition, the more clearly it shows that our linking up the criticism of Water Margin with reality is correct and has produced results. We must reveal Teng Hsiao-p'ing's sleight of hand. In the present struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we must penetratingly study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the criticism and discussion of Water Margin and make full use of Water Margin as a teacher by negative example, so that the criticism and discussion of Water Margin will play a greater combat role!

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MODERN REVOLUTIONARY PEKING OPERA

Heroic Fighter of the Struggle Against Restoration

- comments on the molding of the image of Ting Hsiu-ch'in in the modern revolutionary Peking opera Trial of a Chair

by

Huang Shih-hsien (黄式宪)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 9, 1976)

The contradictions and struggles between various classes in society are the "great lever of social reform" (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. III, p. 374) and the "great motivating force of historical progress." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XXII, p. 560) Works of literature and art, as ideological forms, are products reflecting the life of a given society in the human brain. Therefore, literary and art works must take class struggle as the key link, strive to reflect the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, profoundly reveal the laws and characteristics of the struggles and fight for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. An operetta has its own characteristics in reflecting life, organizing contradictions and depicting heroic characteristics, but it similarly must take class struggle as the key link in designing dramatic conflicts. Otherwise, it will inevitably sink into the quagmire of the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of no conflict, and the heroic characters also cannot be properly molded.

Smallness is the limitation of an operetta. However, precisely because it is small, the operetta is easier to produce than large-scale theatrical works, and it reflects quicker and more opportunely the life of the actual class struggle. Meanwhile, the operetta is always able to develop from a certain profile or fragment of class struggle or from a certain point with unique features related to the overall situation in the long river of the development of the clash of contradictions, to emphatically depict and reveal the luster of the personality of proletarian heroes strongest in salient features, and strive to achieve what Lu Hsün said, "A spot can roughly tell the whole leopard and an eye can thoroughly convey the whole spirit."

The modern revolutionary Peking opera Trial of a Chair fuses the acute struggle between restoration and counter-restoration in the countryside in the early sixties in a delicate and refined dramatic structure. It centers the plot on the focus of the theft of the chair by the landlord element Huang San-huai, the trial of the chair by the production team leader Ting Hsiu-ch'in and her discovery of the landlord's records kept for change of political climate in the chair, thus profoundly reflecting the protractedness and complexity of class struggle in the countryside in the socialist period. It exquisitely and painstakingly molds the heroic image of Ting Hsiu-ch'in, a grassroots cadre in the countryside who is skilled in grasping the major events in class struggle. This vividly shows that an operetta not only can properly depict class struggle, but also can mold vivid, full

and dazzling proletarian heroes based on the unity of the characteristics of the time and individual personality, and dig up themes with great ideological significance.

In molding the heroic image of Ting Hsiu-ch'in, Trial of a Chair has certain ideological and artistic characteristics: lofty intention, fine structure, deep development.

Lofty intention -- The playwright insists on taking class struggle as the key link and the Party's basic line to guide creation. From beginning to end, he seizes hold of class struggle to design dramatic conflicts and properly depict the heroic characters. The opera starts from the particularity of a contradiction, and around a specially made redwood chair (with the landlord's records kept for a change of political climate hidden in a secret compartment of the seat), it tells a full and thorough story. Although this redwood chair is small, it serves a special purpose in the opera--it links the historical and actual class struggle, and is a witness to the exploitation of peasants by landlords in the past, as well as evidence of the landlord's crime in plotting restoration today. It also links this struggle in the countryside of Kiangsu and Chekiang with the entire situation of class struggle at home and abroad.

The story of the landlord's theft of a chair took place in 1962. At that time, Chiang's bandit gang which occupied Taiwan frenziedly clamored for counter-attacking the Mainland and acted in concert with the big anti-China chorus stirred up by imperialism, revisionism and reaction in the international arena. The handful of overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes at home were still around and were not reconciled to their defeat; they all the time dreamed of turning their hopes for restoration into action. With bandit Chiang calling home the soul of the dead, the landlord stole the chair for restoration, thus reflecting the acuteness and complexity of the class struggle in this specific historical period.

The "trial" of the chair by Ting Hsiu-ch'in is a unique form of struggle for actively attacking the enemy in a specific situation in which the "tree branches swing to and fro in the wind" and the class struggle is very covert and tortuous. She knows very well the reactionary nature of the landlord class, but in the present circumstances, she is for the time being still not sure whether or not Huang San-huai has stolen the chair and why he has stolen it. She clings to the materialist theory of reflection, starts to investigate actual conditions, and in the name of trying the chair, uses indirect methods to look for the snake in the grass, close in step by step, raises one question after another and finally uncovers the class struggle. She discovers the records kept for a change of political climate, thus smashing the enemy's plot for restoration. Therefore, through the theft and trial of the chair, this special form of struggle between the enemy and ourselves has profoundly reflected the universal laws of class struggle and very uniquely depicted the heroic features of Ting Hsiu-ch'in, thus enabling the intention of the work to attain a higher ideological realm.

Fine structure -- Around the theft and trial of the chair, Trial of a Chair has ingeniously organized an undulating and well-defined clash of contradictions, thus placing the proletarian hero at the crest of the surging

waves and swelling billows of class struggle and delicately depicting the characteristics of Ting Hsiu-ch'in's sharp and cautious disposition. The playwright comes right to the point and chooses the junctures of direct clash and rapid intensification in the process of development of contradictions to arrange conflicts and develop the plot so that the heroic figure is right in the center of the whirlpool of contradictions at her very first appearance on the stage.

When Wang Te-ch'üan, the militiaman on night duty, reports the theft of the chair, Ting Hsiu-ch'in hastens to the spot but cannot see the chair. What she finds is a tobacco pouch belonging to the well-to-do middle peasant Shen Chia-ch'ang. (He steals the chair in passing and takes it home, but in the process has left behind this tobacco pouch.) This situation has covered up the truth of the matter. Really "the riddle has not been solved and there is an additional layer of mystery." In face of this complicated situation, Ting Hsiu-ch'in, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on "never forget class struggle," insists on making investigation and study, and concrete analysis. She is neither swayed by the landlord element Huang San-hua who tries to incriminate another with stolen goods, nor is she as careless as militiaman Wang Te-ch'üan who is deluded by false appearances and jumps to the conclusion that this is "confused accounts."

In the opera, before Ting Hsiu-ch'in actively launches counter-attacks against the enemy, an "analytical singing passage" ("There won't be billows without wind") for solo (i.e., only one person on the stage) vocal performance has been painstakingly designed for the heroic character. Emphasis is laid on depicting the characteristics of the sharp and cautious disposition of the heroic figure in paying attention to investigation and study, thus revealing her revolutionary determinedness in "making a painstaking investigation and finding out the underlying story," and providing an effective background for ushering in the key scene of the "trial of a chair" in the opera.

After Ting Hsiu-ch'in takes the initiative to launch a counter-attack against the enemy with the "trial of a chair" as a special form of struggle, the playwright again uses the artistic tactics of repetition and coordination to ingeniously design, on several important junctures of the development of the clash of contradictions, the four lines of "wait a moment" for the heroic figure, thus systematically revealing the heroic character's process of gradually solving the riddle of who steals the chair and why "he does not steal money or grain, but just this particular broken chair." Each of Ting Hsiu-ch'in's incisive "wait a moment" reveals her courage and wisdom in struggle in firmly grasping the key link of class struggle, analyzing the situation of the enemy, and hitting the snake at its vulnerable spot, thus graphically revealing the heroic character's dominant position and role in constantly pushing and transforming contradictions in the direction of victory in revolution.

After Shen Chia-ch'ang has brought back the chair from home, he sullenly insists on leaving, and Huang San-huai also wants to avail himself of the opportunity to slip away. However, Ting Hsiu-ch'in's calm and forceful words, "Wait a moment!" detain Shen and Huang, thus starting a flank attack. When Huang San-haui falsely accuses Shen Chia-ch'ang of stealing the chair so as

to "push him down into the quagmire" and once again wants to slip away, Ting Hsiu-ch'in again determinedly says, "Wait a moment!" This formally starts with a bang the battle for sounding out the enemy through "trying the chair."

The "trial of the chair" consists of nine steps altogether for systematically revealing the essence of the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration. Starting from pounding the chair and bringing it forward for trial, Ting Hsiu-ch'in turns the chair and examines it carefully. She passes her hand over the chair, and notices the damaged part. She measures the chair and discovers that "the lower part is shorter than the upper part" and that the seat is extraordinarily thick. She taps the chair and discovers that the seat sounds hollow. She "takes a bayonet to pry open the seat to find out why," and the struggle is pushed forward step by step.

In the storm, Huang San-huai pretends to plead guilty, thus giving rise to a major restraint to the course of the dramatic clash and providing a powerful background for the rapid development of the clash to a climax. The reason Huang San-huai nervously admits that "I have stolen the chair" is to stop the prying of the chair and pass the checkpoint by fraud, so that the records kept for a change of political climate hidden in the secret compartment of the seat will not be exposed. What he uses is a "strategy for gaining time by acting as an underdog." The militiaman Wang Te-ch'üan is unable to see through the trick and is prepared to settle the matter perfunctorily by letting Huang San-huai "take the chair back to the ancestral hall." If this were really done, then all the previous efforts made in "trying the chair" would come to nought and the struggle against restoration would stop half-way.

At this critical juncture of victory or defeat, advance or retreat, Ting Hsiu-ch'in for the third time aggressively shouts, "Wait a moment!" At this time, there appears on the stage a relatively long "spell of silence," thus playing up the blazing and tense atmosphere of the struggle between the enemy and ourselves and achieving the artistic effect of "hearing the startling thunder amidst the silence." Following this, Ting Hsiu-ch'in makes a significant utterance word by word, "It's difficult to pull the thread through without a needle, and one has to sail slowly in the fog." She lays hold of the question of why the enemy steals the chair, and looks into the bottom of the matter. Up to this point, the contradiction is white-hot, and the dramatic action and inner rhythm of the battle of wits and courage between the enemy and our sides also become more violent.

Under Ting Hsiu-ch'in's interrogation with one question more pressing than the other, Huang San-huai shows all his loopholes. He slips and sits on the ground. Then, just as a dog which will leap over a wall in desperation, he takes out a chopper and wants to act atrociously. Ting suddenly turns back, and she finds Huang kneeling on the ground on one leg pretending to offer the chopper for prying open the chair. Moving along with the tide, Ting allows Huang San-haui to pry open the chair while she herself looks on by the side. After prying open the seat, Huang deliberately pushes the chair forward to show it to the public while hiding the seat cushion. Up to this point, the development of the contradiction seems to have come to an end, for the seat is empty. Deceived by his credulity, Wang Te-ch'üan intends to let Huang "put back" the seat cushion and close the case. However, Ting Hsiu-ch'in discovers the vital point from Huang's action in trying to hide away the

seat cushion. For the fourth time she shouts, "Wait a moment!" She orders, "Give the seat cushion to me." At this point, it appears that a strange peak has popped up all of a sudden and both sides resort to force. Sharp of sight and quick of hand, Ting Hsiu-ch'in snatches the seat cushion and takes out the "folding notebook with a blue cover and a red label" -- the records kept for a change of political climate. Pushed to a climax the contradiction grinds to a halt. Thus, a final exquisite touch has been added to the heroic disposition of the principal character Ting Hsiu-ch'in who dares to wage struggle and win victories.

Deep development -- There are only four characters in the opera and the plot is relatively simple. In this way, the playwright is able to straightforwardly and deeply develop the specific class relations between people formed with the heroic figure Ting Hsiu-ch'in as the center and depict them with incision and profundity. Trial of a Chair employs the method of artistic depiction by "using the form of greater antagonism to make the differences of the various characters even more clearcut," (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 344) so that the other characters can, from different angles, support and bring out by contrast the principal heroic figure to make more prominent Ting Hsiu-ch'in's revolutionary combat spirit against restoration.

The four characters in the opera form three groups of contradictions. First, the repeated test of strength between Ting Hsiu-ch'in and Huang San-huai forms the main line in the plot. Huang San-huai is no ordinary opponent but a shrewd and crafty restoration zealot who while sharpening his knife, pretends to be honest in appearance so as to cover up the truth. Ting Hsiu-ch'in is sharp and careful and is skilled at stripping the case layer by layer through the clues. She eventually gets hold of his fox tail and smashes his restoration plot. This special form of battle between the enemy and ourselves at all times brings out a clearcut contrast in character in every place. It is filled with rich dramatic actions and violent psychological activities and has typically generalized the life-and-death struggle between the two class forces for and against restoration in the countryside in the socialist period.

Second, between Ting Hsiu-ch'in and the militiaman Wang Te-ch'üan, on the question of finding out who steals the chair and why he steals it, there is embodied the contrast between two kinds of ideological character--one being sharp and cautious, and the other negligent and careless. Wang Te-ch'üan is entirely loyal to the revolution and also has some class vigilance, but he is not good at thinking and analysis, and although he is able to catch the landlord, he is unable to grasp the situation of the enemy. Thus carelessness brings out caution and the two contrast and complement each other and serve to bring out by contrast the heroic figure and intensify the theme of counter-restoration.

Third, Ting Hsiu-ch'in and the well-to-do middle peasant Shen Chia-ch'ang again constitute another group of contradiction. Shen Chia-ch'ang is tempted by small gains and suffers a big loss. Objectively, he is falsely incriminated and made use of by the enemy, thus making the struggle against the enemy more complicated. This also serves to bring out by contrast the heroic figure's

ideological level of being skilled in distinguishing between two different kinds of contradictions and paying attention to uniting and educating the masses and further deepen the main theme of counter-restoration.

The three groups of contradictions above are all focused on Ting Hsiu-ch'in, thus enabling Ting Hsiu-ch'in to occupy at all times the center of dramatic contradictions. In this way, in the limited space of an operetta, it is also possible to bring into full play the strong artistic feature of depicting characters, not in great length with plenty of space but with the discriminate and delicate portrayal of the different profiles of the character of the heroic figure, thus very touchingly bringing out Ting Hsiu-ch'in's revolutionary awareness, ability for struggle and heroic bearing in insisting on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and triumphantly carrying through to the end the struggle against restoration.

The artistic experience in molding the image of Ting Hsiu-ch'in in Trial of a Chair is of typical significance to our creation of operettas. This is a brand new fruit of the proletarian revolution in literature and art exemplified by model revolutionary plays, and is a powerful rebuff of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's various fallacies which disparage the literary and art revolution.

"Wind and thunder are stirring, flags and banners are flying." Let us, like Ting Hsiu-ch'in, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, scathingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link," smash his vain attempt to let Huang San-huai and his ilk realize their fond dream of restoration and carry through to the end the struggle to repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts!

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Creation of Operettas Can Also Profoundly Reflect Class Struggle

- Revelation in the modern revolutionary Peking opera Trial of a Chair

by

Wen Shao (闻哨)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 9, 1976)

I am deeply moved after seeing the modern revolutionary Peking opera Trial of a Chair. With full political fervor, ingenious artistic structure and touching artistic means, this exquisite and thorough operetta has profoundly reflected the acute struggle between restoration and counter-restoration in the countryside in the socialist period and molded the heroic image of Ting Hsiu-ch'in, a basic-level cadre of the countryside who pays attention to investigation and study and is good at analyzing and judging the situation in face of the complicated class struggle. It effectively reveals to us that the operettas created should strive to reflect class struggle and also be entirely able to reflect class struggle properly.

"What! 'Taking the three directives as the key link'! Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." Chairman Mao's instruction has profoundly criticized the revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link" concocted by Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, for restoring capitalism, and is of tremendous significance to our wiping out the pernicious influence of the theory of the dying out of class struggle and persistently taking class struggle as the key link to create literary and art works. The creation of socialist literature and art must take the Party's basic line as the guide and strive to reflect class struggle and the two-line struggle.

A revolutionary operetta is a light weapon for making literary and art propaganda. Short and incisive, light and flexible, it is easier to produce. In close conjunction with the demands of proletarian political struggle, it should all the more rapidly reflect class struggle and the two-line struggle, propagate the Party's basic line and eulogize the great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Only in this way is it possible to bring into full play the combat role of revolutionary literature and art in "uniting and educating the people, and attacking and destroying the enemy."

Some people think that as an operetta is short in length and low in capacity, it is not easy to reflect properly class struggle. This is obviously an erroneous viewpoint. The practice of the creation of Trial of a Chair shows that on the basis of diligently going into the life of heated struggle of workers, peasants and soldiers and of seriously learning from experience in the creation of model revolutionary plays, the creation of operettas is entirely capable of more profoundly reflecting class struggle within the limited space.

An operetta created must profoundly reflect class struggle, and must not make a conceptualized and abstract illustration of class struggle because of its limited space. On the contrary, it should pay special attention to applying the principle of typification, carefully select central incidents of typical significance and reflect the general through the individual and the general character through individual personality, thus profoundly revealing the essence and laws of class struggle.

In Trial of a Chair, the clash of contradictions in the whole play is developed around a redwood chair. This "chair" appears to be common, but the landlord's records kept for change of political climate is hidden in the seat cushion. Our heroic figure, production team leader Ting Hsiu-ch'in has precisely adopted this unique form of struggle of "trying" the chair to grasp the fox tail of the landlord element Huang San-huai and smash the class enemy's plot for restoration. Such a central incident has its clear-cut and unique individuality, which makes it different from other literary and art works. At the same time, it has also reflected the objective laws of class struggle and is therefore of profound educational significance and has a strong artistic touch.

The experience in the creation of Trial of a Chair also tells us that in order to profoundly reflect class struggle in the creation of an operetta attention must be paid to the proper depiction of the intensification and transformation of contradictions within the limited space. Of course, because of its limited space, an operetta cannot develop the clash of contradictions in powerful waves like the full-length opera. However, the intensification and transformation of the clash of contradictions portrayed should similarly rise and fall and push forward step by step, and should not be perfunctory in the least. One of the reasons why some operettas cannot properly reflect class struggle is often that they squander ink on places of secondary importance and pay no attention to fully revealing the indispensable process of the intensification and transformation of contradictions. At the critical juncture of the transformation of contradictions in particular, they may pretend to mount an attack but hastily withdraw troops, thus giving people the feeling of over-simplification.

On the one hand, when Trial of a Chair explains the background and introduces the characters, it uses only a few strokes which are brief and clear, and it pays great attention to the thoroughness and compactness of the plot. On the other hand, when revealing the intensification and transformation of the principal contradiction, things are carefully and exquisitely portrayed, thoroughly revealed, and fully and thoroughly described.

On her very first appearance on the stage, the principal heroic figure Ting Hsiu-ch'in is placed at the head of the stormy clash of contradictions. The militiaman Wang Te-ch'üan reports the theft of the chair and when Ting Hsiu-ch'in hastens to the spot, she cannot see the chair but only the tobacco pouch of the well-to-do middle peasant Shen Chia-ch'ang. Is the chair stolen by Shen Chia-ch'ang or the landlord element? What is the story behind the theft of the chair? This maze of suspicions urgently needs to be clarified.

However, Trial of a Chair does not let her come to a simple conclusion through simple methods, but gives her the specific method of "trying" the chair to develop the contradictions. The script depicts this battle of "trying" the chair to "observe" people in a complicated, lively, vivid and

impressive manner, and has convincingly revealed the process of the principal heroic figure Ting Hsin-ch'in in looking for the snake in the grass, stripping the case layer by layer, going deeper and deeper into the case step by step, and finally finding the records kept for a change of political climate which the landlord Huang San-huai hides in the seat cushion and winning victory in the struggle. It has thus profoundly revealed the acuteness and complexity of class struggle, fully revealed the proletarian hero Ting Hsiu-ch'in's high awareness of class struggle and her heroic character which dares to wage struggle and is skilled in waging struggle, thus giving us a profound course of education on class struggle.

The creation and performance of the modern revolutionary Peking opera Trial of a Chair has established for us a model for taking class struggle as the key link to profoundly reflect class struggle in the creation of operettas. We must seriously study the experience in the creation of model revolutionary plays, insist on taking class struggle as the key link, create a still greater number of better works, repel the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and carry through to the end the proletarian revolution in literature and art exemplified by model revolutionary plays.

* * *

INTEGRATION OF INTELLECTUALS WITH WORKERS & PEASANTS

Chinese Intellectuals Integrate Themselves with Workers and Peasants

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1976)

"the torrent of the great proletarian cultural revolution swept my mind clean of the ideology of seeking personal fame and wealth. thanks to that, i'm integrating with the workers and peasants and trying my best to serve the people," said pu chih-lung, a renowned entomologist and professor at chungshan university in kwangchow.

this 64-year-old professor now often goes to agricultural and forest areas to sum up the abundant experience of the peasants, doing all he can to make entomology serve farm production. he formerly thought only of doing laboratory research and studying out-of-the-way subjects totally unconnected with farm production. he sought to attain a milestone in his research work and find a place in the ranks of the world-famous entomologists. the change in his thinking came with the open-door schooling practice initiated during the cultural revolution. when he went with faculty members and students to the villages to canvass the peasants' opinions on how best to run the entomology speciality, the peasants warm-heartedly took him to the fields and showed him how harmful insects had damaged their crops. they said: "if entomology does not give primary importance to serving farm production, of what use is it? it's like operating a tractor without using it to plough the fields." talks with the peasants gave him an insight into the real significance of entomology.

the professor is now carrying out a scientific experiment with commune peasants on a large area of tungkuan county in kwangtung province, south china, which is known for its abundant lichee crops. they have succeeded in raising many generations of a chalcid wasp species that is the natural enemy of the lichee sting bug to protect and increase the lichee harvests. lately, they have worked out a comprehensive method of preventing and eliminating insects which damage the rice crop, in the main using beneficial insects and animals which feed on the insects such as frogs, spiders, parasitic wasps and rove beetles. they have used the method widely in szuhuei county, a grain producer in the province, thus helping increase grain output while greatly reducing the insecticides' dosage.

professor pu chih-lung said: "integration with the workers and peasants has given me greater vigour than i've ever had before."

since the advent of the great cultural revolution in 1966, it has become a revolutionary trend for the

intellectuals to integrate with the workers and peasants and remould their world outlook. teachers and students have gone to factories and rural areas for open-door schooling. scientists and technicians have made technical innovations or done scientific research with workers on the floor and peasants in the fields. writers and artists have gone among workers, peasants and soldiers to write creative works or perform for them. twelve million school graduates have gone to settle in the countryside. some 1,100,000 urban doctors have toured the rural areas and factories to offer medical services.

before the cultural revolution, influenced by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, bourgeois thinking was rampant among the intellectuals. many people craved to make a name for themselves and grow wealthy.

the criticism of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line during the cultural revolution has helped intellectuals to raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. they have come to understand that an important standard by which to judge how consciously they are following chairman mao's revolutionary line is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and whether they are remoulding their world outlook in the three great revolutionary movements -- class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. therefore, except for those who are old, weak, ill or disabled, intellectuals have gone to work in factories, villages and army units to be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers. they have been willingly serving the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers. this is true not only of the old intellectuals but also of the young ones.

chen hui-po is a young technician of the taiyuan heavy machinery plant in shansi province. one winter, he cooperated successfully with another plant in making a new type of steel tube straightening machinery. during the course of work, he learned from the workers their revolutionary spirit of daring to try new things. the workers said that the old type steel tube straightening machinery turned out products which were not up to standard. this created difficulties for the users and affected socialist production, therefore new ways must be found, they said. workers' sense of responsibility as masters of the state and their revolutionary spirit in trying to do things in a new way helped chen hui-po to decide to contribute to the making of a steel tube straightening machine of a new type.

he was successful. but, although it was a great improvement on the old machine, the quality of the products were not ideal. chen hui-po consulted the workers. according to their experience, the problem lay in the

contact point between the rollers and the tubes being straightened which, they said, was too small. in order to solve this problem careful calculation of the contour curve for rollers had to be made. by relying upon the workers and with their support, he made many models and made comparisons, calculations and formulations repeatedly until he devised a satisfactory new contour curve for the rollers.

chen hui-po was a technician and a worker at the same time. he carried the rollers from one machine to another and processed them according to the patterns required. after repeated trials, he worked out a new contour curve that ensured almost full contact between the rollers and the tubes being straightening. the finished products were of fine quality and exceeded the standard set by the state.

when people congratulated chen hui-po on his success, he replied: "this is a success resulting from collective research under the socialist system and is a victory for the integration of intellectuals with workers and peasants."

more than 100,000 intellectuals have voluntarily settled in the rural areas to be of service to the workers and peasants and to integrate with them. chang shih-jung, a t.b. specialist and director of a department in the titan tuberculosis hospital in peking was among them.

in 1970, when he was 61, already at retirement age, he and his family moved to wankatan in the southern part of kansu province, so he could work in a hospital there. it was a deeply-gullied and mountainous place some 2,700 metres above sea level. serious altitude sickness made the aging doctor dizzy and nauseous. he could neither eat nor sleep well. however, the doctor tried his best to adjust to the new surrounding. he made medical rounds on foot instead of by bus or on horseback. in the mornings and evenings he practised jogging. gradually, after a few years he got used to the high altitude.

in the past five years, chang shih-jung and his colleagues have treated with remarkable success such common local diseases as altitude hypotension, chronic nephritis, heart failure and infant asphyxial pneumonia.

one day a woman rushed to the hospital carrying a 12-day-old baby in her arms. when she unwrapped the baby it showed no sign of breathing and its heart was still. thinking there was no hope, she broke into sobs, picked up the baby and started to leave. doctor chang shih-jung stopped her, took the infant and immediately began giving it artificial respiration. bending over the hospital bed, he breathed air into the baby's mouth and sucked out the congesting phlegm and blood. half an

hour later the infant showed signs of feeble breathing and a faint heart beat. after 36 hours of continuous treatment its breathing rhythm was up to 40 times per minute, and five days later the baby left the hospital fully recovered.

doctor chang often over-worked. when the poor and lower-middle herdsmen advised him to rest, he says to them: "i want to use my time fully here to serve the people".

SCHOOL RUN FARMS

Schoolchildren Run Small Farm in Northwest China City

(NCNA-English Sian, Jun. 3, 1976)

a small farm attached to a primary school on the outskirts of sian city, northwest china, is used to foster in the children a love for the socialist countryside and physical labour and to teach them the rudiments of scientific farming.

this shentufang primary school farm was set up in accordance with chairman mao's instructions that education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour. apart from having classroom study, the pupils also grow grain and vegetables and carry out scientific experiments with their teachers and under the guidance of local peasants. the fine strains of wheat, maize and potato bred by the pupils in the last ten years have been adopted by local people's commune and popularized. through these activities, the pupils have formed close ties with the neighbouring production teams and greatly benefited from what they have learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants of the ideology of the labouring people.

in order to breed a fine wheat strain suited to the local soil and weather conditions, a group of pupils looked up relevant data and went to the nearby fields to consult the peasants. under the latter's guidance, they carried out a series of experiments in cross-breeding.

the 21 grains of wheat bred by su ju-wa, a 13-year-old pupil, were trial-planted by the neighbouring commune. they turned out to be high-yielding and disease-resistant and were recommended throughout the commune. the pupils' farm also cultivated a half ton of good wheat strains for ten nearby production teams.

by consulting the peasant agronomists and poring over the relevant books available, another group of pupils and their teachers have worked out a method of cure a disease to which potatoes grown in that neighbourhood were highly susceptible.

the nearby commune members are full of praise for the educational system which encourages pupils to make significant contributions to socialist agriculture at such an early age.

COMMUNE AND BRIGADE-RUN INDUSTRIES

Commune- and Production Brigade-Run Industries in East China County

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 3, 1976)

a commune peasant hoeing a field ten years ago never suspected that he might become an experienced worker, operating a set of heat treatment equipment in an east china commune-run factory today.

this 48-year old peasant, hsu yun-sheng is now a worker at the powder metallurgical plant in a rural people's commune north of taihu lake to produce spare parts for scores of farm machines.

the county of wuhsi, which has a population of 0.97 million and 55,000 hectares of farmland, has a total of 1,634 commune and brigade run factories, covering machine building, building materials, light industries and chemical industries. these enterprises turn out more than 500 kinds of products for farm use and daily necessities.

serving as both workers and peasants, people like hsu yun-sheng at these factories, numbering well over 60,000, account for some ten per cent of wuhsi county's total labour force.

the rapid growth of commune-and brigade-run industries in this county is typical of rural industrial development throughout the country.

under the guidance of the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune, local cadres and peasants started some 500 commune-and brigade-run enterprises in 1958. although they produced a large quantity of farm machinery,

ninety per cent of these factories were closed down in the early 1960s. these closures came when liu shao-chi alleged that "we must fall back as far as necessary both in industry and in agriculture" under the pretext of the three successive years of natural disasters that brought temporary difficulties to the national economy. there were only 35 such factories left by 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

soon after the start of the cultural revolution, the cadres and commune peasants criticized the slashing back of the commune-run industries under liu shao-chi's revisionist line and implemented the important instructions of chairman mao and the party central committee on developing agriculture and industry and deepened the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. their experience had shown that without the support of industry, it is impossible to advance farm production at a fairly fast pace. during the period of the third five-year-plan, the areas under triple cropping in the county were expanded and the number of water control projects was increased. as a result, although the labour force was 78 per cent greater, six times more farm work was carried out compared to the early post-liberation days. therefore, the question of farm mechanization must be solved by both depending on big enterprises run by the state and giving full scope to the initiative of local enterprises. only by building big, medium-sized and small enterprises and combining indigenous and modern methods, can agriculture and industry develop simultaneously and in a well-balanced way. it is precisely with this guiding principle that the local industries run by the communes and their subdivisions have scored rapid advances.

the meitsun commune set up 13 industrial enterprises including a farm machinery factory and a chemical fertilizer plant back in 1958, all of which were closed down in the early 60s. during the cultural revolution, the commune members dug out the few machine tools they had kept over the years and re-started the farm machinery plant in an old temple. they accumulated funds, built and purchased more machinery and, on this basis, trained technicians and skilled workers. they then went on to set up other factories to make tools, cement products, chains, plastic sheeting, tiles and bricks. these establishments now own between them more than 100 sets of equipment. the commune members describe this process as: first raise the chicks into roosters and hens, then breed more chicks.

during the fourth five-year plan ending december 31, 1975, the commune-run industry provided a total of 1,310,000 yuan to aid the commune's farm development programme. this included the building of 31 new power houses and putting up of 118 kilometres of transmission lines to bring electricity to all the villages. the

commune's gross industrial output in terms of value rose from 10,000 yuan in 1965 to 4,810,000 yuan last year.

now all the 36 communes in the county and the 577 production brigades under them have factories of their own.

workers and administrative personnel in the commune- and brigade-run factories follow the system of doing both factory and farm work. they work in the factories for some eight months a year when they can be spared from farming and stay in their own villages for four months during the busy seasons to help in the fields.

the average earnings of a commune member while working in factory are slightly higher than those of comparable efficiency doing farming, but the maximum difference does not and cannot by law exceed 15 per cent. the poor and lower-middle peasants describe this as an excellent practice and policy which recognizes the gap between industry and agriculture as it now stands while helping to keep it down to a certain limit. this, they say, is conducive to the growth of the socialist collective economy.

the wuhsi county party and revolutionary committees help the people's communes and production brigades to train cadres, straighten distributive trade and overcome difficulties in production.

the development of the commune-and brigade-run industries has greatly promoted agricultural production and brought tremendous changes to the socialist collective economy and the standard of living. in 1965, the county had only six tractors, but now it owns farm machinery totalling 220,000 h.p. and including more than 3,800 medium and small tractors. the area under mechanized ploughing accounts for over 90 percent of the total cultivated area. in the past ten years, the county has built 1,060 pumping stations and 1,800 kilometres of underground canals. some 98 percent of the production teams have electricity. cultivation, plant protection, threshing, grain processing and irrigation and drainage have been mechanized or partly mechanized. as compared with ten years ago, the per-unit grain yield last year increased by 37 percent and the income of the commune peasants by 21 percent.

industrial development has transformed the internal structure of the collective economy. the proportion of public ownership has risen markedly. the institution of the people's commune has fully demonstrated its superiority of being larger in size and having a higher degree of public ownership. income at the commune and production levels in proportion to total income at the commune, production brigade and production team levels rose from 4.3 percent ten years ago to 48 percent at present and the output value of the commune-and brigade-

run industries in proportion to the gross industrial and agricultural output value rose from 3.2 percent to 32 percent. much progress was also made in culture, education, public health and other welfare amenities.

with the development of commune-and brigade-run industries in the vast rural areas, small cities and towns have grown up around them. this has brought a rational distribution to the county's industries and created conditions favouring the elimination of the gap between town and country in the future.

TELEVISION

China's Television Service Helps Consolidation of Proletarian Dictatorship

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1976)

china's television service has grown vigorously during the great proletarian cultural revolution and is playing an increasingly important role in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the number of television stations has increased from seven before the cultural revolution started in 1966 to 37 at present, with 123 relay stations scattered across the country. programmes of the peking television station are transmitted to 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions over microwave communications lines. the national total of television sets has gone up ten times during the period under review.

television was introduced in china during the great leap forward year of 1958 in line with the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". over the last 18 years, an acute struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines has raged around the question of the nature, role and tasks of the television service in china.

in the great cultural revolution chinese television workers have reached the profound understanding that, to make the proletarian television service a success, it is essential to take class struggle as the key link, keep to the party's basic line and criticize the revisionist line of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping. it is essential to make a clean break with bourgeois and revisionist television, uphold the fundamental

nature of the country's television as a moulder of public opinion serving the dictatorship of the proletariat, and work in the interests of proletarian politics, of socialism and of the workers, peasants and soldiers. during the cultural revolution television stations in various parts of the country have amassed a wealth of fresh experience in improving the proletarian television service.

to satisfy the eager demand of the worker-peasant-soldier masses to see chairman mao on television, the peking station has over the years given prominence to coverage of chairman mao's reviews of red guards at tienanmen gate and his meetings with visitors from abroad. each show of such scenes has tremendously inspired the revolutionary morale of the people. the worker-peasant-soldier viewers say: "each time we see chairman mao on the t.v. screen, we feel a great upsurge of spirit. chairman mao is always linked with us by heart excl."

in the last few years, television stations in various parts of the country have shown many programmes that are closely related to the political movements. they have become an important part of people's political and cultural life. in the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, the peking television station has presented documentaries and newsreels such as "the great victories" and "in praise of the revolution in education". these have been well received by the workers, peasants and soldiers. since the start of the great cultural revolution, the shanghai television station has broadcast over one hundred city-wide criticism meetings. each showing was watched by an audience of any where from several hundred thousands to a million people. every year it also arranges several discussions on television to create public opinion about educated youth going to the countryside, which is a deep socialist revolution. it last year arranged a big meeting of educated youth, and viewers of this programme numbered around 200,000. many young people watching the programme were greatly moved and telephoned the television station to express their determination to firmly follow chairman mao's call to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants.

the t.v. programmes sing the praises of the cultural revolution and socialist innovations emerged in the revolution. against the right deviationist wind stirred up by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping, the shenyang t.v. station shot a film entitled "new-type college" based on the experience of chaoyang agricultural college which was carrying out the educational revolution in direct contravention of the revisionist line on education. the second plenary session of the ninth party congress inspired the masses

of workers, peasants and soldiers in a new upsurge of philosophical study and its application. to promote the mass movement to study chairman mao's works, the tientsin t.v. station shot 30 films, including one entitled "study philosophy for revolution" introducing the study experience of li chang-mao, a worker of the tientsin no. 2 woolen textile mill. among the other films the station put on to acclaim the occupation by workers, peasants and soldiers in the spheres of the superstructure are "workers of tientsin railway station lecture on history" and "tremendous changes in hsiaochinchuang village".

since the start of the great cultural revolution, the television stations in various parts of the country have in their theatrical items broadcast model revolutionary theatrical works and many other items inspired by them. they include operas, modern drama, films, music, dancing, ballad-singing and acrobatics. feudalist, capitalist and revisionist items have been eliminated from china's television screens. in the last two years, the peking station has televised over 100 theatrical programmes of many different kinds and styles selected from among the items put on at the national theatrical festivals. many television stations invited worker-peasant-soldier amateur theatrical propaganda teams to perform the items they themselves created and were warmly welcomed by the viewers.

the shanghai television station started its television forums last july on political theory, agricultural knowledge, health and medicine, electronic technique, machinery and new technology. this draws viewing audiences of well over 150,000 people. workers, peasants and soldiers and educated youth have praised the forums as a "new form of deepening the educational revolution" and the "university with the greatest number of students in shanghai."

the television stations in china rely on the masses for their management. since the start of the cultural revolution, many t.v. stations have invited workers, peasants and soldiers to appear on television to give their opinions and comments on programmes. supported by local party organizations, the kwangchow t.v. station has set up a contingent of contributing television cameramen and the films they have made account for one third of the total over the last few years. as a result, television propaganda reflects the struggle and life of the workers, peasants and soldiers more vividly and extensively.

television receiving centres have been established in factories, mines, villages, army barracks and neighbourhood communities in many areas of the country since the start of the cultural revolution. in luancheng county, hopei province, all production brigades and

a number of production teams have t.v. sets. shanghai distributed large numbers of t.v. sets to neighbourhood communities last year and, by relying on party organizations and masses, set up t.v. receiving centres in housing estates. television service has thus been playing a vigorous role in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat at grassroots units.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Swimming and Diving Team Leaves Algiers for Home

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jun. 2, 1976)

the chinese swimming and diving team left here today for home after a friendly visit to algeria.

after visiting algiers and tizi-ouzou, the chinese team arrived in constantine in east algeria on may 28. there the chinese swimmers held two friendly competitions with local swimmers and those from algiers and oran. among the hundreds of spectators was arbaoui, mayor and president of the municipal people's assembly of constantine. the mayor gave a reception in honour of the chinese team on the evening of may 30.

- the algerian swimming federation gave a reception here in honour of the chinese team on the evening of may 31. chinese ambassador chou po-ping held a reception for the chinese team yesterday evening.

the chinese team arrived here on may 23.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Cairo, Jun. 2, 1976)

egyptian prime minister mamdouh salem today received the chinese government trade delegation led by vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and had a friendly and cordial conversation with them.

prime minister salem expressed appreciation of the growing trade and friendship between egypt and china and said he was looking forward to seeing further development of the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

the chinese delegation was yesterday received by egyptian minister of trade and supply zakaria tawfik abdel fattah, when both sides expressed wishes for the further development of trade and cooperation between the two countries.

the trade talks between the chinese delegation and the egyptian trade officials began on the morning of may 31. in the evening, ahmed wafaa said, under-secretary of state of the egyptian ministry of trade and supply, gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND GHANA

Peking Banquet for Ghanaian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1976)

ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, today met and gave a banquet in honour of ebenezer moses debrah, secretary to the supreme military council of ghana, and g.b. amoh, assistant secretary of the ghanaian foreign ministry, who is accompanying him on the visit. hosts and guests had a warm and friendly talk.

present were ghanaian ambassador to china richard m. akwei and his wife, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND ITALY

Communist Party of Italy (M-L) Acclaims
China's Struggle Against Right Deviationist
Attempt to Reverse Correct Verdicts

(NCNA-English Rome, Jun. 2, 1976)

the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist) states, "the victorious struggle that the chinese proletariat and people have waged, under the leadership of the party headed by chairman mao, against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and lin piao, and, of late, against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of

teng hsiao-ping, is a great contribution to the theory and practice of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, a great contribution to marxism-leninism."

published in the latest issue of the italian paper "nuova unita", the statement continues, "the past decade testifies to the immense historic significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it demonstrates that throughout the historical period of socialism, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. it also shows that the proletariat should exercise the all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all spheres and should push forward the uninterrupted revolution in the economic base and superstructure."

the statement emphasizes, "this experience belongs not only to the chinese (communist) party and proletariat, but is also shared by the marxist-leninist parties and proletariat of the whole world".

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liu Yang-chiao Meets and Fetes Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1976)

peking, june 3, 1976 (hsinhua) -- liu yang-chiao, leading member of the department of philosophy and social sciences of the academia sinica, today met and feted hikotaro ando and his wife yoko ando, professor and associate professor of waseda university of japan. they had a cordial talk.

Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai Visits Kyoto, Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 3, 1976)

the peking opera troupe of shanghai wound up its performance tour of kyoto after presenting revolutionary modern peking operas "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "trial of chair" and "chin chiang ferry" as well as selections from "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and "pan shih wan" on june 1 and 2 to the warm welcome of the audience.

chojuro kawarazaki, standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association and well-known actor, masao shimizu, director of the matsuyama ballet troupe, and natsuko fujikawa, responsible member of the haguruma troupe, especially went to kyoto to watch the performance.

noted japanese playwright toshitaka toda said after a performance, "these well-grounded revolutionary modern peking operas are not a mere reproduction of the old traditional peking opera on the modern stage; they have given it a new life. they are models of the literary and art principle of 'making the past serve the present' and 'weeding through the old to let the new grow'. they achieved perfect unity between the art form and revolutionary content. their public presentation in japan is bound to make a profound impact on japan's literature and art, opera, drama and music."

the troupe arrived in kyoto from fukuoka on may 29. more than 100 members of local branches of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), artists of the haguruma troupe performing in kyoto, and friends from other circles had a friendly get-together with all members of the chinese troupe on the evening of may 30. hosts and guests all pointed out that conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty including an anti-hegemony clause in its text is the common aspiration of the japanese and chinese peoples who want to live in friendship from generation to generation.

the troupe also went sightseeing in kyoto city.

Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai Welcomed in Osaka, Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 4, 1976)

a meeting was held in osaka yesterday evening to welcome the arrival of the peking opera troupe of shanghai for a performance tour of the city.

the meeting was sponsored by the osaka welcome committee for the troupe.

osaka and shanghai became friendly cities on april 18, 1974.

among the over 700 people present were mayor yasushi oshima; municipal assembly chairman yamashita; jiro kaneko, chairman of the osaka welcome committee; reizo amamiya, director general of the osaka headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); masao shimizu, standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association and friends of various circles in osaka.

in his welcoming speech, chairman jiro kaneko said, "on the occasion of the second anniversary of osaka and shanghai becoming friendly cities, your performance tour to osaka is a tremendous encouragement for us." he added, "we will certainly make efforts for the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty and for strengthening the friendship between the peoples of japan and china."

mayor yasushi oshima extended warm welcome to the visiting troupe on behalf of three million osaka citizens. he said, "in the last two years since osaka and shanghai became friendly cities, friendly exchanges between the two cities have been increasing. your visit will add a new page to the annals of friendship between osaka and shanghai."

in his speech, hsiang hsu, leader of the peking opera troupe of shanghai, conveyed cordial regards from the 10 million people in shanghai to osaka inhabitants. he said, "on the basis of the china-japan joint statement, the relations of good neighbourliness and friendship between the two countries and the friendship between the peoples of the two countries will constantly strengthen and develop. the peoples of china and japan are bound to live in friendship from generation to generation."

he pointed out that the troupe has come to visit and give performance in japan with the aim of introducing to the japanese people new achievements made by chinese literary and art workers in revolution charted by chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

hsiang hsu said, "we wish we will be able to promote cultural exchange between china and japan, strengthen the friendship between our two peoples, in particular the friendship between the people of shanghai and osaka through our performance tour."

japanese friends and chinese artists gave performances at the meeting amidst a friendly and jubilant atmosphere.

Chinese Basketball Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1976)

a 34-member chinese basketball delegation led by chang chang-lu, with shih hsiao and ma chia-yi as deputy leaders, left here by air today for a friendly visit to japan.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar Arrives in Peking on Way to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1976)

didier ratsiraka, president of the democratic republic of madagascar, mrs. ratsiraka and their party arrived in peking by air this afternoon on their way to visit the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were greeted at the airport by ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of other departments concerned.

also present at the airport were solohery crescent rakotofiringa, ambassador of madagascar to china and his wife, and korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife.

President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar
Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1976)

didier ratsiraka, president of the democratic republic of madagascar, mrs. ratsiraka and his party left peking by special plane this morning for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were seen off at the airport by ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of other departments concerned.

present were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and his wife.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Premier Hua Kuo-feng and King Birendra
Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 3, 1976)

chinese premier hua kuo-feng and his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal continued talks here this afternoon.

Chengtu Soiree for King Birendra

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 3, 1976)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal and his entourage attended an acrobatic performance by the szechwan provincial acrobatic troupe here this evening.

accompanying the guests at the soiree were:

hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council,

ngapo ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chiao kuan-hua and han nien-lung, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs;

chao tzu-yang, chairman of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee, and tsui ta-tien, vice-chairman of the chengtu city revolutionary committee.

king birendra and the other distinguished nepalese guests were greeted by a standing ovation when they entered the theatre in the company of chinese premier hua kuo-feng and other leading members.

the soiree was sponsored by the chengtu city revolutionary committee. the performance was warmly welcomed by the distinguished guests. at the end of the performance appeared on the backdrop was "long live the friendship between the people of china and nepal". amid warm applauses, king birendra accompanied by premier hua kuo-feng stepped onto the stage and cordially shook hands with the acrobats, congratulating them on their successful performance, and presented them with a basket of flowers.

King Birendra of Nepal Visits Irrigation Project Near Chengtu

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 3, 1976)

king birendra and other distinguished nepalese guests were given a warm welcome by local people when they visited the tuchiangyen irrigation system some 50 kilometres from chengtu this morning.

the distinguished guests were accompanied on the visit by chao tzu-yang, chairman of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee, and chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

tuchiangyen is a mammoth project on the minchiang river built by the working people of ancient china more than 2,000 years ago. in the revolutionary spirit of hard work, the local people have dredged the river bed, reinforced the embankment and added many new irrigation facilities since liberation. the system now irrigates more than 530,000 hectares of farmland against some 130,000 hectares at the time of liberation, and is instrumental in local agricultural development.

attaching particular importance to agriculture, king birendra has declared the current nepalese fiscal year the agricultural year. nepal has made remarkable progress in grain production in recent years. king birendra showed keen interest today as he was given

an account of the project in the past and at present. from an imposing edifice near the tuchiangyen water entrance, the distinguished nepalese guests climbed on a mountain slope overlooking the canal for a panoramic view of the project.

Peking Banquet for Nepalese Field Marshal

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1976)

ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, met and gave a banquet here this evening for nepalese field marshal nir shumsher j.b. rana and his party. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present were director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence chai cheng-wen and deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries kuo tung-chun.

Nepalese Ambassador to China Gives Grand Reciprocal Banquet in Chengtu

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 4, 1976)

instructed by his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev, nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana gave a grand reciprocal banquet in chengtu this evening.

among the guests were:

hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council, ngapo ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and tsao chih, chinese ambassador to nepal; and

chao tzu-yang, chairman of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee, liu hsing-yuan, commander of the chengtu units of the chinese people's liberation army, tuan chun-yi, hsieh cheng-jung and chiang hai-yun, vice-chairmen of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee, hu chi-cheng, commander of the p.l.a. szechwan provincial command, and tsui ta-tien and chang

kun, vice-chairmen of the chengtu city revolutionary committee.

the national flags of china and the kingdom of nepal were hung side by side in the banquet hall. the entrance of king birendra and premier hua kuo-feng into the banquet hall was greeted by a rousing standing ovation. king birendra and premier hua kuo-feng made speeches at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

king birendra said his visit to chengtu enabled him to see the significant scientific and economic progress made by the capital city of szechwan province.

"we are particularly impressed by the great progress made by szechwan province in agriculture, industry and other fields within a short span of time under the inspiring leadership of chairman mao," he added.

king birendra said: "the close and friendly exchange of views we have had with premier hua kuo-feng and other leaders of the chinese government has been mutually beneficial to us. such exchange of views is necessary, i believe, from time to time. personal contacts not only lead towards a better understanding between the two countries but also help further develop the bonds of close relationship leading to fruitful co-operation."

he said: "we have been deeply moved by the warmth of welcome and the depth of friendship shown us and the members of my entourage by the government and the people of the people's republic of china. the nepalese people have profound feelings of friendship for the chinese people. we are confident that the friendly relations between our two neighbouring countries will continuously grow to the mutual advantage of our peoples".

premier hua kuo-feng said: "during his majesty the king's visit to chengtu, our two sides have held sincere and friendly talks on further strengthening sino-nepalese relations and on international issues of common interest and achieved fully satisfactory results. through the talks our mutual understanding has been further deepened and our friendship enhanced. the present visit by his majesty the king has opened a new page in the friendly relations between china and nepal.

"both china and nepal are developing countries belonging to the third world. we have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and expansionism and learned from and helped each other in developing our national economies and building our respective countries.

"i would like to take this opportunity to thank the nepalese government and people once again for their cooperation and support rendered to us in our bilateral relations as well as in international affairs. i am convinced that there are broad prospects for the development of the friendship and the relations of amicable cooperation between china and nepal, which are based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence."

their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of china and the kingdom of nepal. chinese and nepalese music pieces were played in the course of the banquet.

the other distinguished nepalese guests who are accompanying king birendra on the visit were present at the banquet.

King Birendra's Speech

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 4, 1976)

following is the text of the speech by king of nepal birendra bir bikram shah dev at the banquet here this evening:

premier hua kuo-feng,

excellencies,

distinguished guests:

it is a matter of great pleasure for us to welcome your excellency and other distinguished friends this evening. in the course of our visit to your country we had the opportunity to get personally acquainted with the steady progress made by the people's republic of china in various fields since our last visit to your great country in 1973.

we are particularly impressed by the great progress made by szechwan province in agriculture, industry and other fields within a short span of time under the inspiring leadership of chairman mao. the close and friendly exchange of views we have had with premier hua kuo-feng and other leaders of the chinese government has been mutually beneficial to us. such exchange of views is necessary, i believe, from time to time. personal contacts not only lead towards a better understanding between the two countries but also help further develop the bonds of close relationship leading to fruitful co-operation.

though our stay in chengtu has been brief, we shall always remember with great pleasure the opportunity provided us to see the significant scientific and economic progress made by this capital city of szechwan.

we have been deeply moved by the warmth of welcome and the depth of friendship shown us and the members of my entourage by the government and the people of the people's republic of china. the nepalese people have profound feelings of friendship for the chinese people. we are confident that the friendly relations between our two neighbouring countries will continuously grow to the mutual advantage of our peoples.

friends, may i now propose a toast

to the continuing friendship between nepal and china,

to the happiness and prosperity of the people of china,

to the health and happiness of chairman mao,

to the health and happiness of premier hua kuo-feng, and

to the health and happiness of all the distinguished guests present here.

thank you exclamation

Premier Hua Kuo-feng's Speech

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 4, 1976)

following is the text of the speech by premier hua kuo-feng at the banquet here this evening:

your majesty king birendra,
your royal highnesses,
distinguished guests from nepal,
friends and comrades,

my colleagues and i are very glad to attend upon invitation this evening's cordial banquet and wish to express our deep thanks to his majesty the king for the warm and friendly speech he has just made.

during his majesty the king's visit to chengtu, our two sides have held sincere and friendly talks on further strengthening sino-nepalese relations and on international issues of common interest and achieved fully satisfactory results. through the talks our

mutual understanding has been further deepened and our friendship enhanced. the present visit by his majesty the king has opened a new page in the friendly relations between china and nepal.

both china and nepal are developing countries belonging to the third world. we have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and expansionism and learned from and helped each other in developing our national economies and building our respective countries. i would like to take this opportunity to thank the nepalese government and people once again for their cooperation and support rendered to us in our bilateral relations as well as in international affairs. i am convinced that there are broad prospects for the development of the friendship and the relations of amicable cooperation between china and nepal, which are based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

during their stay in chengtu, his majesty the king and the other distinguished nepalese guests have been accorded a warm welcome by our people in szechwan province. tomorrow you will be going to our tibet autonomous region for a visit. there on the tibetan plateau you will likewise witness the chinese people's profound friendship for the nepalese people. the visit by his majesty the king will leave with us another cherished memory. we request you, upon your return, to kindly convey the chinese people's cordial greetings and good wishes to the fraternal nepalese people.

may sino-nepalese friendship last forever like the himalayas. may you enjoy a pleasant journey.

now i propose a toast

to the daily strengthening and development of the friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the prosperity of the kingdom of nepal and the well-being of her people,

to the health of his majesty king birendra,

to the health of their royal highnesses,

to the health of the other distinguished nepalese guests, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here excl.

King Birendra of Nepal Visits Cotton Mill in Chengtu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1976)

king birendra and other distinguished nepalese guests visited the szechwan no. 1 cotton spinning, weaving, printing and dyeing mill this morning in the company of vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress ngapo ngawang-jigme and chairman of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee chao tzu-yang.

situated in a tree grove, the mill was festively bedecked for the occasion today. slogans of welcome were hung and a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and nepal prevailed.

when king birendra arrived at the mill, several hundred workers and children beat drums and gongs, waved the national flags of china and nepal and bouquets and shouted rhythmically: "welcome, welcome, a warm welcome excl."

the mill, a cotton spinning, weaving, printing and dyeing complex, is chinese designed and built. king birendra was given an account of the mill's revolution, production and construction by a leading member of the mill. in high spirits, king birendra made a round of the spinning, weaving, printing and dyeing workshops. the distinguished nepalese guests were interested to learn how the mill used cotton grown in the province to turn out cotton yarn and cotton cloth to meet the needs of the people in the province.

accompanying the distinguished nepalese guests on the visit were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and vice-chairman of the chengtu city revolutionary committee tsui ta-tien.

in the company of foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and vice-chairman of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee tuan chun-yi, king birendra and other distinguished guests visited a spare-time sports school for children in the chengtu people's stadium this afternoon and watched children's training sessions in gymnastics, traditional chinese boxing and sword play, athletics and ball games. in the indoor stadium, kindergarten children performed group callisthenics entitled "our friends are everywhere" and "little scouts" for the distinguished guests.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Air Force Good-will Delegation Visits Tientsin and Shihchiachuang

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1976)

the pakistan air force good-will delegation led by air chief marshal zulfiqar ali khan, chief of staff of the pakistan air force, returned to peking this afternoon after visiting tientsin and shihchiachuang.

the delegation arrived in tientsin from peking by special plane yesterday in the company of ma ning, commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, and was honoured in the evening at a banquet given by wang yi, commander of the tientsin garrison.

while in tientsin, the delegation visited an air force unit and was shown an exhibition flight. it visited the tientsin knitwear mill and witnessed an anti-air raid exercise by the militia of the mill.

the delegation arrived in shihchiachuang from tientsin this morning and visited an aeronautical institute. the distinguished guests inquired in detail about how the cadets were trained.

on the evening of june 1, the delegation attended in peking a special song and dance performance given in its honour by the p.l.a. air force ensemble.

Pakistan Air Force Good-will Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1976)

the pakistan air force good-will delegation led by air chief marshal zulfiqar ali khan, chief of staff of the pakistan air force, left here for home by air this evening at the end of a friendly visit to china.

seeing them off at the airport were:

commander ma ning, deputy commander ho ting-yi and deputy political commissar kao hou-liang of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, deputy director yin tso-chen of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; and

pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy here.

yesterday evening, the delegation leader and the pakistan ambassador to china gave a banquet for the delegation's visit to china.

Chinese Border Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1976)

a chinese border trade delegation led by wen fu-tang, director of the foreign trade department of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, left here for pakistan by air today to discuss china's 1976 border trade with pakistan.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Photo Exhibition Held in Philippines

(NCNA-English Manila, Jun. 3, 1976)

a chinese colour photo exhibition entitled "our neighbour -- china" was held recently in the cities of cebu and davao. about 10,000 philippine friends visited the picture show.

the exhibition, which reflects china's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction, was jointly sponsored by the philippine national media production centre, the national press club of the philippines and local branches of the filipino-chinese amity club.

heads of local administrations were present at the opening ceremony of the exhibition. ke hua, chinese ambassador to the philippines, was also present.

Philippine Social-Economic Visiting Group
Leaves Peking for Visit to Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1976)

the philippine social-economic visiting group led by horacio morales with carlos fernandez as deputy head left peking today for a visit to southern china en route home.

while in peking, the philippine guests visited factories and schools and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest they paid a visit to linhsien county in honan province, central china.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Capitalism Restored in Soviet Literature, Art

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1976)

the literary and art circles in the soviet union are infested with new-bourgeois elements who have turned literature and art into a tool for the all-round restoration of capitalism in the country.

all this becomes possible only after the soviet revisionist renegade clique has usurped the leadership of the party and state and turned the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

our great leader chairman mao points out: "to overthrow a political power, it is always necessary first of all to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. this is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class."

by employing literature and art to raise a fanfare and clear the way for the restoration of capitalism, the khrushchov-brezhnev clique regards literature and art as an important tool of public opinion in carrying out the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure. the moment khrushchov came to power, bourgeois representatives in the literary and art circles promptly came out to frantically lash out at the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system.
in 1953, the old-line rightist i.g. erenburg dished up a painstakingly written counter-revolutionary declaration, "on the work of the writer", preaching "liberalization" in literature and art, viciously attacking the socialist orientation in literature and art and slandering the revolutionary literature and art in the time of stalin. early the following year, he came out with his notorious

novel "ottepel" (the thaw) in which he openly described metaphorically the death of the great marxist stalin as "the thaw of a glacier" and the revisionist khrushchov's coming to power as "the advent of spring", to prepare counter-revolutionary public opinion for the "20th congress" of the soviet revisionist party.

an important aspect of capitalist restoration in the literary and art sphere by the soviet revisionist renegade clique is to foster restorationist forces and recruit new bourgeois elements in the literary and art circles with a view to tightening control over the literary and art positions. after taking power, khrushchov greatly treasured the old-line and new bourgeois elements in the literary and art circles and put them in leading posts in various literary and art organizations and important literary and art papers and journals. some of these bourgeois elements even became members of the soviet revisionist party central committee. furthermore, the soviet revisionists went so far as to rehabilitate the reactionary writers who had been suppressed or repudiated, and their works. in a resolution in may 1958, the soviet revisionist party central committee rehabilitated a group of bourgeois rightist composers who had been sternly repudiated by the central committee of the communist party of the soviet union (bolsheviks) in 1948. in an article by its editorial department on june 8 in 1958, the soviet paper "pravda", authorized by the soviet revisionist party central committee, vociferously bragged about the so-called "immense significance" of the resolution to the literary and art circles. at the third all-u.s.s.r. writers' congress on may 22, 1959, khrushchov made grievances in defence of the rightist writer v.d. dudintsev, alleging that "dudintsev has never been our enemy, nor has he ever been opposed to the soviet system". he asserted that the struggle against revisionism in the soviet literary and art circles in the past "is over" and that "representatives of revisionist viewpoints and feelings have suffered a complete failure ideologically". he claimed that it was necessary to "unite all forces" and that "more care must be given to those who were unfortunately 'possessed by devils'". the soviet revisionist renegade clique also openly overturned resolutions of the central committee of the communist party of the soviet union (bolsheviks) by "rehabilitating" the reactionary writers who had been criticized and repudiated as well as expelled from the writers' union in the 1920's and 40's. they published their works and lavished praises on them. what the soviet revisionist renegade clique has done not only facilitated revisionism to gain a legitimate position in literature and art but also gave the green light to the old-line and new bourgeois elements in the literary and art circles to lash out at the dictatorship of the proletariat and launch counter-attacks in revenge. with the aid and abetment of the soviet revisionists, monsters and goblins of all descriptions in the soviet literary and art circles

were let loose to put up farcical performances. not only plays were staged but also films were adapted from those poisonous and vicious works which had been criticized and repudiated in the past. the notorious reactionary composer d. shostakovich even won the title of "winner of the lenin prize" and became the secretary of the union of composers of the u.s.s.r. the fact that khrushchov and company rehabilitated those reactionary bourgeois men of letters of all descriptions who had become the debris of history is absolutely not a question of appraising a certain individual. through the rehabilitation, they aimed at liquidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in literature and art after the october revolution, changing the party line on literature and art, making literature and art serve capitalist restoration, and exercising bourgeois dictatorship over the broad masses of the people.

the soviet revisionist renegade clique's transformation of the bourgeoisie's hope of restoration into attempts at restoration was naturally applauded by the old-line and new bourgeois elements in literary and art circles. grouping under the evil banner of revisionism, they stirred up one sinister storm after another to vilify stalin, eulogize khrushchov, attack the dictatorship of the proletariat and extol the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, acting as a shock force in advocating the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and restoring capitalism. the notorious m.a. sholokhov spared no words and phrases to laud stalin in an article in "pravda" in 1949 on stalin's 70th birthday. when stalin passed away in 1953, sholokhov hypocritically called stalin his dear father whom he would love ardently all his life and pledged that the pious mourning for stalin would always remain in his soul. but in 1954, when his crocodile tears for the death of stalin had hardly dried, sholokhov at the second all-u.s.s.r. writers' congress took the lead in attacking revolutionary literature in the time of stalin. after the "20th party congress", closely cooperating with khrushchov for rabidly opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat, sholokhov hurled all kinds of abuse against stalin and lavished nauseating praises on khrushchov. the reactionary poet a.t. tvardovsky advertised the period after the "20th party congress" as one in which soviet literature has achieved "spiritual rejuvenation".

the slanders hurled by new and old-line bourgeois elements in soviet literary and art circles against the dictatorship of the proletariat and their acclamation for the coming to power of the soviet revisionist renegade clique clearly show that such capitalist roaders in the party as khrushchov and brezhnev represent the interests of the new and old-line bourgeois elements and bourgeois intellectuals. the soviet literary and art circles are the social basis and the accomplice of the khrushchov-

brezhnev renegade clique in restoring capitalism, whereas this clique is their general political representative.

another important aspect of the soviet revisionist renegade clique's restoration of capitalism and implementation of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in the realm of art and literature is that they did their utmost to consolidate, intensify and expand bourgeois rights. using high wages, high royalties and high prizes to buy over and corrupt art and literary workers, they brought up intellectual aristocrats to serve their revisionist political line. after coming to power, khrushchov and brezhnev created various prizes under all sorts of names. in the field of art and literature, there are more than 100 regular prizes of which, the lenin prize and the state prize range from 5,000 to 10,000 rubles. these prizes go only to the most royal hack writers at the beck and call of the soviet revisionist renegade clique.

this is proved by facts at hand. since the coming to power of the soviet revisionist renegade clique, the lenin prize and the state prize have been awarded to m.a. sholokhov, a.t. tvardovsky, k.m. simonov, s.v. mikhalkov and their ilk, the "elite" of the art and literary circles, for their service to their masters. for instance, the reactionary poet a.t. tvardovsky, for his anti-stalin poems and attacks on the dictatorship of the proletariat, was twice awarded prizes totalling 12,500 rubles, equivalent to the wage of an ordinary worker in 12 years. this "people's writer" is actually a bloodsucker excl.

besides, the soviet revisionist renegade clique confers titles and gives special material incentives to bring up an elite class for the consolidation of the revisionist social basis. in the two decades and more since they came to power, the soviet revisionists have added to the art and literary circles many "honourable" titles such as "people's writer", "people's poet", "hero of socialist labour", "soviet hero" and what not. winners of these titles and medals enjoy privileges not only politically but also materially.

according to decrees issued by the supreme soviet of the u.s.s.r., those writers who have won these "honourable titles" are privileged to receive first-class pensions and enjoy priority in obtaining apartments with rents at half that of ordinary workers. if they own houses, their housing and land taxes are lowered by 50 per cent. they are entitled to go to sanatoriums and rest homes free of charge once every year.

the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie with the brezhnev clique as its representative seized state power and monopolized the authority over the means of production and distribution. since it came to power, the clique has

adopted many resolutions and regulations safeguarding and consolidating the private ownership of the copy right in literature and art. under the rule of the soviet revisionists, the work of an author is not only his private property, but also special interest-yielding "capital" which provides him with royalties for every reprint. under the regulation of the soviet revisionist authorities, the elite in the soviet literary and art circles earn high wages plus astonishingly fabulous royalties. the royalties received by g.m. markov, first secretary of the union of soviet writers and member of the cpsu central committee, for the collective works of five-volume published in 1972 amounted to 192,000 rubles, the equivalence of 200 years' wages of an ordinary soviet worker. literary writing in the soviet union today, far from serving the people, has become a means of the writer to rob the working people of their blood and sweat and to make fortune.

the revisionist line pursued by the soviet renegade clique has prepared a hotbed for the breeding of a new bourgeoisie in the soviet literary and art circles today. the rapid rise of the political and economic position of the old-line bourgeoisie and the constant emergence of new bourgeois elements have given birth to a privileged bourgeois stratum in the literary and art circle which has become a social basis of the soviet revisionist renegade clique. a handful of intellectual aristocrats enjoying high salaries, royalties and bonuses are leading a most licentious life and squandering the money they obtain by plundering the blood and sweat of the people. they build magnificent villas and live in extreme comfort and extravagance, with one person owning several cars and villas. the multi-millionaire m.a. sholokhov, not only has a dacha, private plane, motor-boats and cars but even hired someone to look after his estate and bank deposits. it is this group of new and old-line bourgeois elements who follow closely the soviet renegade clique, stir up trouble in the soviet literary field, sing praises of the new tsars and deceive the people and poison their minds.

the soviet literary and art circles under the control of new and old-line bourgeoisie and bourgeois intellectuals are dominated by devils and overgrown with poisonous weeds. attack on the dictatorship of the proletariat, laudation of the new bourgeoisie and egotism and peddling the bourgeois way of life are the common theme of novels, poems, dramas and plays, cinemas, music and dances. many books vociferously advertise militarism, national chauvinism and racialism and whip up a frenzy for war of aggression to serve the social-imperialist policy of aggression and expansion. like pestilence such trash corrupts the society and poisons the minds of the people, especially youth, daily and hourly.

writing in the "fourth anniversary of the october revolution" more than 50 years ago, lenin described the rotten and reactionary tsarist russia as "augean stables" and solemnly declared that the storm of the october revolution has cleansed them thoroughly. now a horde of renegades headed by khrushchov and brezhnev have changed into "augean stables" again the place which had been thoroughly cleansed by the soviet people led by lenin and stalin and soviet literature and art are the heaps of rubbish in these stables. the soviet people with a rich revolutionary tradition will certainly once again sweep away the rubbish together with its owner with the revolutionary iron broom as thoroughly as lenin had said, and bring soviet literature and art book to the road of the proletarian literature and art blazed by lenin.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Why Do Messrs. Soviet Revisionists Fly into a Rage?

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1976)

today's "people's daily" carries a commentary under the title "why do the messrs. soviet revisionists fly into a rage?" excerpts from the commentary read:

the recent soviet government statement on soviet-west german relations has evoked strong repercussions in west germany and other western countries. commenting on the statement, west german papers and journals express resentment and indignation at the soviet revisionists' crude interference with west germany's internal affairs as expressed in the government statement.

people will find, on analysis, that the soviet government statement is a diplomatic document replete with abuses, intimidation, sophistry and hypocrisy. it lashes out viciously at "certain forces" in west germany which oppose soviet revisionist expansion for "distorting the soviet union's foreign policy" and "living by the dogmas of the cold war". the statement peddles the "detente" hoax and claims that the soviet revisionists "deem it necessary" to engage in arms expansion and war preparations. it lectures west germany that she must be on good terms with the soviet union, and, styling the ussr as the benefactor of west germany, brags brazenly that the west german government has escaped from "international isolation" only because it supports the soviet revisionists' "policy of detente". besides, the soviet government openly asks the west german people to consider their "future" and inquires

in menacing tone whether they choose "peace" or "war". the soviet revisionists have resorted to the meanest of tricks including the brandishing of a big rubber-couched steel stick, intimidation, bribery, persuasion and force in dealing with a major european nation which they claim to be "cooperating" with it. this is really something rare in international relations.

the soviet revisionists obviously had an extremely sinister political motive in resorting to such extra-ordinary means at this juncture. everybody knows that the further exposure of the soviet revisionists' features of sham detente and real expansion after the european security conference, particularly after the angola incident, has aroused uneasiness and vigilance among the west european nations. farsighted west europeans have called for a stronger west european alliance and stronger independent defence forces to cope with the aggressive soviet military menace. recently, more and more members of the west german political and press circles have exposed the soviet revisionist hoax of sham detente and real military expansions.

m. woerner, spokesman for security policy of the parliamentary group of the christian democratic union-the christian social union of west germany, pointed out recently that the soviet union "is accelerating its offensive policy against the west throughout the world". a few days before the publication of the soviet government statement, west germany's foreign minister genscher publicly expressed "worry" over soviet military threat, holding that soviet arms expansion and war preparations had "exceeded objective defence need".

the soviet revisionists have always taken west germany as an important centre in their policy toward europe and are bragging about soviet-west german relations as "achievement" of "detente". today, "detente" is more clearly revealed in its true features and is running into snags everywhere while west germany's vigilance against soviet expansionist menace is mounting unceasingly. should such momentum develop, the smokescreen of "detente" spread by the soviet revisionists in europe will certain disappear. being afraid of this, the soviet revisionists published the long-winded and crude government statement in defiance of basic diplomatic practice to exert pressure upon members of the west german political and press circles who expose "detente" and sound warnings against soviet expansionist ambitions. they have nakedly interfered in the internal affairs of west germany and tried to manipulate the situation there and channel west german policy into the orbit of soviet revisionist "detente".

but the soviet plan has completely failed and brings the contrary result. just as west german papers have pointed out, the soviet plan was based on "mistaken assessment" and "has failed to achieve any result". west german policy can only be decided by the west german people themselves and cannot be manipulated by the soviet revisionists who ought not teach them what they should or should not do. so long as the soviet revisionists pursue hegemonism the people will certainly oppose such hegemonism. in exposing the threat of soviet expansionism, farsighted west germans have merely pointed to undeniable objective facts. the soviet revisionists flying into a rage and making such repulsive show will only lay bare more fully their ugly hegemonic features, teach the west german and other european people by negative example and speed up the total bankrupt of their "detente" hoax.

Futile Intervention
-- Comment on May 22 Statement of USSR Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1976)

a statement of several thousand words on its relations with west germany was issued by the soviet government on may 22. it defends the soviet policy of aggression and expansion under the cloak of "detente" and attacks "certain quarters" in west germany which are allegedly "against detente".

the statement not only reveals moscow's hegemonic features as rabid meddler in other countries' internal affairs but also reflects its plight of fretting over the exposure of its policy of "detente".

there is nothing new in the statement with regard to "the meaning of detente", "disarmament proposals" and "the central point" of soviet policy towards western countries. but it is the first time in the last few years that the soviet union released such a "government statement" on its relations with the west. the western press described the statement as "unprecedented", "unexpected" and "highly unusual".

why does the soviet union issue such a government statement now?

first of all, a new political trend annoying to moscow has emerged in west europe after the helsinki conference and moscow wants to check this trend. as moscow's threat to west europe and elsewhere in the

world is becoming graver and graver and its aggression and expansion are more and more rampant, especially after the angola incident, exposure and denunciation of the soviet "detente" myth has increased considerably. voice in the west calling for a policy of confrontation against the soviet menace is gaining momentum. frightened by the situation, moscow cranks up its propaganda machines to lash out at west europe. since late last year, it has engaged in several rounds of polemics with west european political and press circles over the policy of "detente". however, this trend in west europe has not been held in check and so moscow deems it necessary to take more drastic militant measures.

this time, the soviet union not only has made use of the higher form of "government statement" but is also more intimidating in tune. brandishing the big stick of war, the statement asks west germany to consider her "future and destinies." today, the statement points out, "facing the people of the federal republic of germany ... is the cardinal question of where it is going to direct its energy, on what side of the scales it will put its weight -- that of peace or that of war". this amounts to saying that if you do not accept my "detente" and come over to me, then war is the only recourse to deal with you. no wonder that west german newspapers described the statement as "moscow's letter of counsel" and "a demonstrative step taken by the soviets".

it goes without saying that the soviet stick is directed not only at west germany but at the entire west. dpa pointed out that the soviet statement "didn't intend to hide its disappointment at the process of disscussion on detente in west germany and, probably, in the entire west."

dpa also called the soviet statement "a lure and warning from the kremlin." this means that apart from the stick, some carrot was inserted in the soviet government statement. so long as one follows the soviet union and pursues detente with it, one will get numerous "advantages", namely, "to facilitate the steadfast development of their trade and economic ties." but this statement failed to mention what "advantages" such "development" would bring to the west aside from helping the soviet union to beef up its military strength".

secondly. the soviet union comes out with a government statement at a time prior to this year's general elections in west germany and some other countries. therefore, its sinister designs to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries are as clear as daylight. the statement has classified the west germans into forces that favour "detente" with the soviet union and "certain forces" that "are making

attempts to undermine the soviet-west german relations". it levels the attack that "certain quarters" are still trying to "impose debates on the point and objectives of 'ostpolitik' of the federal republic of germany", that they are "undermining detente", and "belittling" "the practical results attained in east-west cooperation" and a host of other charges.

since "ostpolitik" is a matter of the west germans, whether they are in favour of or against it is the internal affairs of west germany. one wonders why when the west germans discuss this question it is a forcible discussion and is condemned by the russians? excl. the fact that russia does not allow the west germans themselves to discuss their own affairs precisely shows moscow's intervention in the internal affairs of others. commenting on the soviet statement, werner marx, m.p. of the christian democratic union of bundestag pointed out: "the soviet union pursues a crafty foreign policy. it has time and again tried to exert its influence on the internal affairs of the federal republic of germany". cdu general secretary kurt biedenkopf considered that moscow is trying to intervene in elections in west germany. gerold tandler, general secretary of the west german christian social union, also said that moscow obviously planned to exert influence on elections in his country.

the fact that the new tsars in the kremlin have committed frantic intervention in the internal affairs of west germany not only shows the arrogance of that superpower but also reveals its fierceness of visage but faintheartedness, having qualms about the future of its "detente" policy in the west. the number of people joining in the lullaby of "detente" is becoming less and less while the voice calling for heightening vigilance against soviet expansion threat has risen ever higher. this new trend of developments in west europe has thrown the soviet policy towards the west into difficulty. the brezhnev clique issued a "government statement" openly and unscrupulously interfering in the internal affairs of west germany because it intends to insolently prevent the emergence of such a state of affairs.

the situation is developing independently of man's will. since the soviet union is bent on arms expansion and war preparations as well as aggression and expansion, nothing can prevent the forces opposing soviet social-imperialism from growing. all the soviet revilings and attempts of intervention and intimidation are of no avail.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Cheap Posture on Middle East Question

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1976)

the soviet government issued a statement on the middle east question not long before the ninth anniversary of the "june 5" middle east war. from what the soviet union peddles in this statement people will get to know more about the true features of the so-called "natural ally" who is but a renegade to the arab people's just struggle.

in this statement, the soviet government professes its "anxiety" about the middle east situation, advocates the resumption of the geneva conference for an "overall and radical political settlement" of the middle east question and declares its readiness to appoint "without delay" its representatives to the conference. the statement also self-exposingly declares that "the soviet union does not seek any gains or advantages for itself in the middle east", and "does not exact military bases or any rights to develop local natural resources, or an opportunity for itself to influence the internal development of the state concerned", and so on and so forth. at first glance, the soviet union seems to be concerned about the people of various countries in the middle east and seems to have made up its mind to settle the middle east question. but, a brief analysis of the statement will suffice to reveal the ulterior motives behind this cheap posture.

the soviet statement was issued on a carefully-chosen occasion -- when the u.s. formula of "step by step" solution of the middle east question struck ground. last september, egypt and israel concluded a second disengagement agreement through u.s. mediation. the united states also promised to bring syria and israel to negotiations on a second disengagement. but from then on, especially since the beginning of this year, u.s. ruling circles have been too busy with the election campaign to make important decisions on the issue. kissinger had to admit in april that the "step-by-step" approach was "probably over". ford himself could do no more than reiterate that "what we are trying to do is to keep the momentum" in the middle east. he meant to maintain by all means the vested interests of the united states in the middle east.

however, the soviet union is trying to take precisely what the united states wants to maintain. taking advantage of u.s. inaction in the area, the soviet union has advocated reopening the geneva conference to gain initiative from the united states. this is a link in the soviet drive for rivalry in the area with the united states. the soviet statement threatens that if some countries concerned continue to "obstruct" the resumption of the geneva conference, they will "assume

a serious responsibility" for the consequences. the implication is that the united states should be "wise" and stand aside, and let the soviet union do whatever it likes in the affairs of the middle east, a region which "directly adjoins the southern borders" of russia, so as to bring the middle east question within moscow's orbit.

the soviet statement was issued under the circumstances when soviet hegemonism has suffered serious set-backs in egypt and has become discredited in the arab world. by determinedly abrogating the soviet-egyptian "treaty of friendship and cooperation" in march, egypt exposed the hypocritic features of the superpower the soviet union, which styles itself the "natural ally" of arab countries, and set a brilliant example for other arab countries to oppose the interference, control and subversion by the soviet union. the arab people have further realized that moscow's policy in the middle east entirely serves its needs of rivalry for hegemony with the united states and its aggression and expansion in the area. it is under these circumstances that the soviet government came out with such a hypocritical statement "not to seek any gains for itself". but the harder it tries to conceal a thing, the more it attracts attention.

it is against such a background that military and government chiefs of the soviet union have been stepping up their activities in the middle east in an attempt to save its reputation in the area and undermine the u.s. foundation there.
taking advantage of the differences between jordan and the united states on the arms problem, the soviet union not long ago sent its vice-minister of defence and commander of the air force to jordan. kosygin also visited some countries in the middle east.
the soviet union even redoubled its efforts to sabotage arab unity and meddle in the affairs among arab countries so as to disintegrate them and crush them one by one.
numerous facts show that the soviet union is dipping its hand into the lebanon incident and west sahara issue, plotting to provoke conflicts and undermine the united struggle of the arab countries against hegemonism.
as revealed by a lebanese paper, the soviet union also hindered and undermined the quadruple meeting of egypt, syria, kuwait and saudi arabia. the soviet union also cultivated pro-moscow agents in some arab countries, attempting to divert the orientation of these countries in their struggle against aggression and hegemonism.
in order to make deals with the united states and israel, it schemed to press the palestine liberation organization to recognize israel, while the soviet union itself intensified its flirtation with israel.

the soviet union's hegemonic acts have aroused [illegible] fierce opposition among the arab and palestinian people.

panic-striken by the new awakening of the arab people, the soviet union has struck up the old tune of convening the geneva conference. in its government statement, the soviet union hypocritically expressed "concern" with and "support" for the arab people and bragged about its "international duty" and "desire" to settle the middle east question in an attempt to ingratiate itself with the arab people and mend its ragged mask of the "natural ally" so as to continue its infiltration into and aggression against the arab countries and foil the u.s. "step by step" plan.

but the arab people have seen more and more clearly that the soviet union has no intention to solve this question, but has tried its utmost to maintain the state of "no war, no peace" -- brief fighting followed by a period of truce, with both war and peace kept under control. to the soviet union only such a situation will facilitate its contention with the other superpower for spheres of influence, strategic areas and oil resources in the middle east; its reaping huge profit through arms sales; and its testing of new weapons in preparation for a new war on a larger scale.

facts have long proved that the united states has no intention to settle the middle east question thoroughly but the soviet union is still less inclined to do so. the arab people have long been aware of this. that is why arab countries responded coldly to the soviet government statement despite the tremendous effort of the soviet propaganda machine to peddle it after its publication.

the middle east question is essentially a struggle between israeli aggression and u.s.-soviet contention for hegemony in the middle east on the one hand and the palestinian and arab people's struggle against such aggression and hegemonism on the other. all soviet and u.s. "formulas" are undependable because they are only intended to serve the two superpowers in their contention for hegemony in the middle east at the expense of the basic interests of the middle east peoples. fundamentally, the genuine and final solution to the middle east question lies in closer unity among the arab and palestinian people to persist in protracted struggle.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Secretary General of Communist Party of Ceylon Hails Success of China's Anti-Right Deviationist Struggle

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jun. 2, 1976)

sanmugathasan, secretary general of the communist party of ceylon recently wrote an article for the sri lanka newspapers "kamkaruwa" and "tholilali" to hail china's success in the criticism of teng hsiao-ping and the struggle against the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

the article says that the counter-revolutionary political incident at tienanmen square aimed at supporting teng hsiao-ping and diverting the direction of the current struggle to criticise teng hsiao-ping and counter attack the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

the article says, "these counter-revolutionary elements praised teng hsiao-ping and attempted to nominate him to play the role of nagy, the chieftain of the counter-revolutionary incident in hungary. but the healthier sections of the masses and the people's liberation army and the worker-militiamen isolated the trouble-makers and quickly suppressed them. it was a victory for the dictatorship of the proletariat in china."

the article points out, "it was also a vivid demonstration of the truth taught by chairman mao that even after the socialist revolution, classes and class struggle continue to exist and that marxist-leninists must take class struggle as the key link in the building of socialism. recently, chairman mao told the chinese communist party, you are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. it is right in the communist party -- those in power taking the capitalist road."

the article says that teng hsiao-ping was the general representative of the bourgeoisie inside the communist party. he tried to use power to reverse the correct decisions of the cultural revolution, to create a split in the central committee, to go against chairman mao's revolutionary line and to try again to take china onto the capitalist road. it showed clearly that he was unrepentant.

"once again the communist party (of china) has exposed teng hsiao-ping as an unrepentant capitalist roader and stripped him of all posts and power. this inner-party struggle is a clear manifestation of the class struggle

outside. it is a continuation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticise lin piao and confucius, the movement to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat."

the article says in the end: "class struggles will never die out in the historical epoch of socialism. chairman mao has taught us that one cultural revolution would not be enough. several more struggles would have to take place before classes die out. it is by leading these class struggles that china is able not to change colour and to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat".

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Papers Laud China's Cultural Revolution and Struggle Against Right Deviationist Attempt to Reverse Correct Verdicts

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jun. 2, 1976)

three sudanese newspapers in their recent articles warmly praised china's great proletarian cultural revolution and the current struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts.

"al sahafa" published on may 15 an article entitled "achievements of 10-year-old cultural revolution" and written by nureddin medani and idris barakat, journalists who have just returned from their china visit. the article says that under the leadership of chairman mao, the chinese people, after winning the great victories of the new democratic revolution and socialist revolution, have continued to fight against the bourgeoisie and won the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution which began in 1966. as there exists an acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the course of the socialist revolution, the chinese communist party, having summed up correctly and scientifically the experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat, unfolded the great cultural revolution against capitalist roaders in power within the party.

during their stay in china, the article says, the writers saw mass parades in support of the two resolutions of the chinese communist party central committee. from this they came to understand how the great cultural revolution has struck root deep among the workers,

peasants and soldiers. the masses of the people rallying closely around the leadership of chairman mao are advancing on the road of the cultural revolution.

it says that when they visited some middle schools and universities, the writers saw how the great cultural revolution has shaken the old educational system and replaced it with a new revolutionary one. under the new system, schooling is shortened and the teaching contents are rich and colourful. in-door teaching and practice in the country-side, factories and the society as a whole have been integrated in real sense.

turning to china's new practices of workers and peasants acting as teachers, factories running colleges and colleges selecting students from among experienced workers and peasants, the article says that china's new educational system has solved all problems resulting from the phenomenon of the past that the educated stratum sat high above the masses. china has turned the open-door educational system into a reality.

on achievements of china's revolution in medical and health work, it says that before the great cultural revolution, china's villages were short of doctors and medicines, and doctors were concentrated in big cities. over the past 10 years since the start of the cultural revolution, large numbers of "barefoot" doctors have been trained in various parts of the country. they work among the workers and peasants and serve them, preventing and curing diseases. china's "barefoot" doctors, though opposed by the bourgeoisie, have received resolute support and encouragement from chairman mao and the proletarian masses. the system of "barefoot" doctors has triumphed.

china's great proletarian cultural revolution is continuing its advance in repeated struggles against restoration and retrogression. the chinese people are well aware that wherever there is revolution, there must be people who oppose it. the chinese people, standing firm on the side of the proletarian line, are unswervingly carrying on the great cultural revolution, the article concludes.

the may 8 issue of the "armed forces weekly" in an article contributed by awad alla says that china's great cultural revolution is advancing in firm strides. the chinese people love labour, their system and self-reliance. college students in the past concerned themselves with only their own positions and salaries, and were divorced from workers, peasants and soldiers. but now, the chinese college students must get in touch with workers and peasants. referring to the revolutionary actions of the students of tsinghua university and peking university who go to rural areas,

the article says these students use what they have learned for rural construction and for the labouring classes of workers and peasants.

"al ayam" of may 9 praised china's struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts in an article contributed by fadul alla mohamed.

Chinese Art Troupe Gives Performances in Sudan's Gezira Province

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jun. 2, 1976)

the chinese art troupe gave touring performances in gezira province, sudan, from may 30 to june 2 to the warm welcome of the local people.

the troupe staged two performances at the gezira theatre in wad medani, capital of the province, for an audience of about 5,000 people.

special performances were given for the sudanese and chinese workers and technicians at work sites in wad medani -- hantoub blue nile bridge and hassaheisa friendship textile mill.

abu gassim hashim, member of the political bureau of the sudanese socialist union and commissioner of gezira province, received yin cheng-chung and shen shen, leader and deputy leader of the chinese art troupe, in his office on the morning of may 31. he warmly praised the friendship between the peoples of sudan and china, and expressed welcome to the visiting chinese artists. in the evening, the commissioner attended the performance of the troupe.

the chinese artists presented to the sudanese audience chinese music and dance programmes created or revised during china's great proletarian cultural revolution. these programmes which reflect the militant life of the chinese workers, peasants and soldiers won applause from the audience. the sudanese songs and music performed by chinese artists were also warmly acclaimed by the audience.

yesterday afternoon, deputy commissioner of gezira province abdulla abdel rahman, on behalf of the commissioner, hosted a tea party in honour of the chinese art troupe.

the troupe returned here today after winding up its visit to gezira province.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Peking Banquet in Honor of Venezuelan Minister of Mine and Petroleum

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1976)

sun hsiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of valentin hernandez acosta, minister of mines and petroleum of venezuela, his wife and the other distinguished venezuelan guests accompanying him on the visit.

venezuelan ambassador to china jose de jesus sanchez carrero was among the guests at the banquet.

present were chinese vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries chang chen and leading members of departments concerned, including chen teh-ho, miao wen and chang chang.

speaking at the banquet which was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere, sun hsiao-feng praised the venezuelan government and people for the achievements they had made in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and for defending state sovereignty and national resources. speaking of the friendship between the people of china and venezuela, he expressed his belief that the venezuelan minister's current visit to china would certainly further promote the friendship between the people and petroleum workers of the two countries.

in his toast, minister valentin hernandez acosta gave an account of the struggle the venezuelan government and people had waged for defending national resources and developing national economy. after a prolonged struggle, he said, venezuela finally nationalized the whole petroleum industry on january 1, 1976. this is not only in line with the just right of the people of various countries in exploiting their natural resources, but it is also of many-sided strategic and political significance. in conclusion, he proposed a toast to the friendship between venezuela and china.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Vietnamese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1976)

chinese vice-premier sun chien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the state commission of sciences and technology and the commission of social sciences of viet nam.

leader of the delegation is le khac, vice-chairman of the state commission of sciences and technology. deputy leader of the delegation is pham huy thong, president of the paleontology institute of viet nam.

present were nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and vu ngoc ho, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

also present were wu yu-hsun and liu chung-yang, vice-president and deputy secretary-general of the academia sinica, and hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology of the academia sinica.

after the meeting, wu yu-hsun and le khac signed the 1975-1977 executive plan for scientific co-operation between the academia sinica and the state commission of sciences and technology and the commission of social sciences of viet nam.

the vietnamese delegation will leave peking shortly for a visit to other parts of china before going home.

Peking Cocktail Party Marks Founding Anniversary of RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1976)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-viet nam friendship association gave a cocktail party here this afternoon, marking the seventh anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

among the guests at the party were vu ngoc ho, r.s.v.n. ambassador to china, and his wife, nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, le khac, leader of the visiting delegation of the state commission of sciences and technology and the commission of social sciences of viet nam and vice-

chairman of the state commission of sciences and technology of viet nam, and other vietnamese comrades who are now in peking.

attending were ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs, shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Ambassador of Federal Republic of Germany to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1976)

rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the federal republic of germany to china, left his post for home today.

DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS

Foreign Military Attaches Visit Tachai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 3, 1976)

at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence, military and deputy military attaches of foreign embassies in china and their wives visited tachai, taiyuan and tatung in north china's shansi province from may 27 to june 3.

accompanied by chang ping-yu, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, they visited the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and other agricultural and industrial units and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest. they were given a warm welcome and cordial reception by army units stationed locally, local leaders at various levels and the local people.

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PHYSICAL CULTURE

Criticizing the Fallacies Spread by Teng Hsiao-p'ing on the Physical Cultural Front

by

the Physical Culture and Sports Committee of Peking Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 28, 1976)

Full of pride and with churning emotions, the broad masses of sportsmen, coachers and physical-cultural workers of our city's physical-cultural front heartily celebrated the 10th anniversary of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Their red hearts are like sunflowers turning toward Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. They are resolved to take class struggle as the key link to further deepen their criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, counter-attack the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and deal firm blows to all counter-revolutionary sabotage activities.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, was the key figure in vigorously whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts up to the T'ienanmen Square counter-revolutionary political incident. He cast forth a political program with "the three directives as the key link" for the reversal of verdicts and restoration to pave the way for all-round restoration of capitalism. Similarly, on the physical-cultural front, he was also against taking class struggle as the key link, and negated the Party's basic line and the great cultural revolution. He also unscrupulously peddled that "'friendship first, competition second' is the key link"; and that physical-cultural work "seeks nothing more than to improve the standard of athletic techniques and strive for better results!" All this nonsense constitutes a major exposure of his plot for the all-round restoration of capitalism on the physical-cultural front.

A series of Chairman Mao's important instructions on physical-cultural work and "developing physical culture and sports to build up the people's physical constitution" have explicitly defined the nature, orientation and tasks of socialist physical culture. Physical culture must take class struggle as the key link, serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers, and be combined with productive labor so that it will become an instrument for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Especially after the great cultural revolution, it is precisely under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in physical culture line that the physical-cultural front of Peking Municipality has taken on a new look. The broad masses of cadres and the people seriously read and study, criticize revisionism, the bourgeoisie and the concept of bourgeoisie rights, actively carry out socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure firmly strengthen the physical-cultural ranks ideologically, and put the task of bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat above all else. The broad masses of sportsmen practice open-door training, receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and put on demonstrations for them. Physical culture is made to face the grassroots level and such socialist new things as inviting the workers, peasants and soldiers to be commentators have become a common practice. Mass physical-cultural activities are also vigorously developed. The workers, peasants and soldiers occupy the physical-cultural battleground with proletarian ideology, the physical constitution of the broad masses waxes stronger with each passing day, and revolution and production are seething with enthusiasm. The revolutionary scene of the physical-cultural front full of vitality and vigor is a rich fruit of the great cultural revolution. It results and develops under the guidance of the Party's basic line, through adhering consistently to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in physical culture and firmly grasping the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the physical-cultural front.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing nonsensically says that physical-cultural work "seeks nothing more than to improve the standard of athletic techniques." This is a total negation of physical culture as a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in physical culture and the achievements gained on the physical-cultural front after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

Physical culture has always had a distinct class nature. Under the capitalist system, the reactionary ruling class makes use of physical culture as a tool to uphold capitalist system and bourgeois dictatorship, to debase people's spirit, to benumb the people's revolutionary fighting spirit, and as a commodity for profit making. Socialist physical culture, however, is a component of the entire revolutionay cause of the proletariat and geared to the proletarian revolutionary line for serving the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as well as the workers, peasants and soldiers. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's reactionary fallacies are for nullifying the role of proletarian politics as the commander on the physical-cultural front and serving his counter-revolutionary revisionist line, so as to attain his vicious aim of subverting the dictatorshp of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

Is it necessary to raise the standard of athletic techniques in physical culture and strive for better results? We say, this is of course necessary. Chairman Mao says, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." To raise the standard of techniques, we must first steadily and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in physical culture, keep to the socialist orientation, and explicitly serve proletarian politics, the workers, peasants and soldiers and the extensive development of the popularization of physical culture and mass physical-cultural activities. The aim is to strengthen the people's physical constitution, build up and defend our motherland and strengthen and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. In international intercourse, we must give better service to implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary diplomatic line. Divorced from these basic problems, if we only emphasize "seeking nothing more than to improve the standard of athletic techniques" without mentioning the line and orientation, we would completely write off the basic difference between socialist physical culture and capitalist physical culture.

In essence, the trash preached by Teng Hsiao-p'ing is a replica of his reactionary theory of productive forces which he relished in the past on the physical-cultural front--"black or white, any cat which catches mice is a good cat." Actually he wants us to follow the white-and-expert road of "caring only for practice without caring for the key link and the line" so as to enable the bourgeoisie to continue its domination of the battleground of physical culture, change the nature of socialist physical culture, divert its orientation and turn socialist physical culture into capitalist physical culture.

Similar to the entire socialist cause, socialist physical culture has just emerged from the old society, and is thus in every respect still stamped with the birthmarks of the old society. In the sphere of physical culture, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will be long and complicated and at times very acute. The bourgeois "idea of privilege," concept of ranks and style of life, and the traditional concepts of bourgeois physical culture, which provide the soil and condition for breeding bourgeois elements, still unavoidably exist in our sphere of physical culture. In particular, "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road," and this will be a long-term historical phenomenon. If physical culture does not hold fast to taking class struggle as the key link, does not grasp the socialist orientation, but only care for "improving the standard of athletic techniques," then even if the athletic standard is temporarily raised and definite achievements are scored, the techniques and achievements will also be looked upon as capital for bargaining with the Party and commodities for sale at a good price, and bourgeois successors will be brought up.

The reality of the actual struggle in physical-cultural circles is sufficient to show that the physical-cultural front has never been a "Shangri-La" away from class struggle. Still less is it the reactionary fallacy that "the main contradiction is that the standard of athletic techniques has not gone up as advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. On the physical-cultural front, the principal contradiction is still the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and the main danger is

still revisionism. We surely will seriously study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the great cultural revolution and hitting back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, study the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry through to the end the socialist revolution with class struggle as the key link on the physical-cultural front!

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ANTI-RIGHT-DEVIATION STRUGGLE IN PLA

Boldly Advance with Song on Our Lips To Compose New Chapters

- An account of the anti-chemical warfare company which advances in big strides against the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 19, 1976)

"Under the fluttering army standard, battle songs
are loud and clear,
And the revolutionary fighters are firm in determination.
With Mao Tsetung thought guiding us,
We strive to be path-breakers in criticizing Lin Piao
and Confucius.
....."

This battle song marked by firmness of purpose and unrestrained gallantry was composed by the commanders and fighters of the anti-chemical warfare company of a certain unit of the People's Liberation Army in the early spring of 1974 at the start of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Loudly chanting it, the cadres and fighters freed their minds of restrictive ideas, emancipated themselves ideologically, mounted the stage of the superstructure in big strides and bravely played the part of path-breakers in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. The collected works revealing the experience of the company in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the Annotations on Military Writings by Pre-Ch'in Legalists jointly annotated by the fighters and the revolutionary teachers and students of Hangchow University have been published by the People's Publishing House and the Chekiang People's Publishing House for circulation throughout the country. Today, in the course of criticizing the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the commanders and fighters of the anti-chemical warfare company continue to sing loudly this battle song and bravely advance in high spirits.

Why is it that the commanders and fighters of the anti-chemical warfare company are able to sharpen their eyes and minds and maintain a lofty revolutionary determination in the course of the acute and complicated class struggle and two-line struggle? The summing up report of the company's Party branch gives a very good answer to this question: "After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, our minds have been opened up by the Party's basic line. Our revolutionary determination comes from our penetrating understanding of the law governing class struggle, our conviction in the sure victory of the socialist revolution and our knowledge of the great historic mission shouldered by the revolutionary fighters."

It is precisely in this way that the anti-chemical warfare company which has won victory in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius takes new strides forward and goes on writing new militant chapters.

At the beginning of 1975, the commanders and fighters of the anti-chemical warfare company were all considering the following new problem: Now that the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius has dug deep into the important ideological origin of the practice of restoration and regression by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, how should we continue to analyze and dissect its social origin and economic base, and advance in the flush of victory to raise our ability to combat and guard against revisionism? Precisely at this juncture, they read on the newspaper the important instruction issued by our great leader Chairman Mao to the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole nation: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Like the bright beacon, Chairman Mao's instruction illuminated the course of advance for the commanders and fighters of the anti-chemical warfare company. Very quickly, a wave of enthusiasm for studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat gained momentum in the company and the restriction of bourgeois rights became the conscious action of all concerned.

Not long afterward, a gust of cold wind swept to the anti-chemical warfare company. It was said that "at present there is no condition for the restriction of bourgeois rights" and that "your enthusiastic talks about restricting bourgeois rights are too much to the 'Left'." And so on and so forth. The commanders and fighters thought: The restriction of bourgeois rights is an instruction from Chairman Mao and an important measure for combating and guarding against revisionism. Why is it that some people resent it so much? Through deep-going study, they came to understand that the proletariat adopted measures to restrict bourgeois rights for the purpose of gradually sweeping away the soil and condition giving rise to capitalism and the bourgeoisie, and this was something which the bourgeoisie would never reconcile themselves to. They sharply perceived the existence of an acute struggle between the two classes on the question of restricting bourgeois rights, and resolutely stood on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to serve as promoters of progress for the restriction of bourgeois rights.

The comrades of the 3rd squad sent forth to the whole company the proposal of "ten promotions and ten oppositions," to set strict requirements for themselves according to communist ideological criteria and resist corruption by ideas of bourgeois rights. The cadres worked out a six-point resolution on consciously restricting bourgeois rights to become ordinary soldiers, posted it up for proclamation and mobilized the masses to supervise its implementation. Under the leadership of the Party branch, the whole company specially carried out two days of general discussion and drew up a plan for the deep-going and sustained study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The company's theorist group also started a special column called "Restrict Bourgeois Rights and Be Promoters of Progress for New Things," and organized the fighters to conduct more enthusiastic study and discussion around the question of restricting bourgeois rights. The commanders and fighters of the anti-chemical warfare company who had tempered themselves in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius thus checked the cold wind. The whole company was brimming over with the joy of victory.

Daring to sail against the wind is the combat style of the anti-chemical warfare company which has been tempered in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. What are not in accord with Chairman Mao's instruction, be they words spoken by bigshots or instructions issued by a higher level, are boldly and resolutely opposed by the fighters of the anti-chemical warfare company. They could not be swept off their feet by storms or struck down by thunderbolts. This spirit of the company of daring to go against the tide for the sake of defending Marxism is further carried forward in the acute struggle against the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. To carry out socialist revolution and wage class struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the Party, how necessary it is to have this admirable spirit of "daring to go against the tide"!

Around summer last year, the unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Teng Hsiao-p'ing yelled on the stage, and the class enemies danced below. All kinds of denunciations, idle talks and rumors brought pressure on the anti-chemical warfare company, and it was said that "the company has wrongly carried out the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius." The commanders and fighters of the anti-chemical warfare company with a clear-cut concept of class struggle immediately pointed out: "The old drunkard is not really interested in the wine. The spearhead of these idle talks and rumors is by no means directed at our company but at the great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and at the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao."

Filled with anxiety, communist Liu Jih-chih came to the company headquarters and asked the political officer a string of questions: "The criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius has dug out the important ideological source of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, criticized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which advocate restoration and regression and given impetus to the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure. What is wrong about it? The hundreds of millions of worker-peasant-soldier masses have freed their minds of restrictive ideas, emancipated themselves ideologically, studied the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the past 2,000 years and more as well as the whole history of class struggle and commented on the merits and demerits of the past to guide the actual struggle. What is so bad about it?" Liu Jih-chih hit the nail on the head saying that there was an acute class battle in these idle talks and rumors. He also went further and put forth many concrete proposals for waging tit-for-tat struggle. His proposals were warmly supported by the Party branch. Led by the Party branch, the commanders and fighters of the whole company were swiftly mobilized and they quickly plunged themselves into the battle to study the theory of the dictatorshp of the proletariat in depth and to continue with the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

Revolution is fraught with struggle, and struggle gives impetus to revolution. When Chairman Mao's important instruction concerning the criticism of Water Margin was published, the political officer was away. Chih Tsu-shan, deputy to the 4th National People's Congress and commander of the company, immediately organized the whole company to launch all kinds of activities to criticize Water Margin. He repeatedly exhorted his fellow fighters: "To criticize Water Margin, we should not just discuss or listen to the details

of the story but should use the viewpoint of class struggle and the two-line struggle to deeply analyze this teaching material by negative example in order to guide the actual struggle to combat and guard against revisionism."

At this juncture, another gust of eerie wind blew to this company. Chih Tu-shan heard some people said: "What actual significance is there in so energetically criticizing Water Margin? Who is after all referred to as the capitulationist of today?" Chih Tu-shan thought: Chairman Mao pointed out in his instruction concerning the criticism of Water Margin that it is necessary to "help all people recognize capitulationists." The criticism of Water Margin is for helping us raise the ability to combat and guard against revisionism and understand what is Marxism-Leninism and what is revisionism. There are indeed capitulationists in actual life! Those who submit to imperialism and social-imperialism, speak on behalf of and capitulate to the bourgeoisie are capitulationists.

From the resistance encountered in the criticism of Water Margin, Chih Tu-shan was conscious of the presence of a grave class struggle. Revolutionary fighters of the proletariat should charge forward against the storm of class struggle. He conducted a Party branch meeting to unify the understanding of the "squad members." He led the whole company to study still more assiduously works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Applying the method of comparing the past with the present created by the company in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, they analyzed the true identity of Sung Chiang the capitulationist and dug deep into the common class and ideological origins of past and present capitulationists. In the short span of a few months, the backbone theorists read out more than ten special commentaries to the whole company and the fighters wrote over 100 articles of criticism. The whole company was seething and stirring with activities in the criticism of Water Margin.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the fighters of the anti-chemical warfare company braved the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and boldly pushed forward. When Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "talk" in which he shouted himself hoarse for "readjustment" was transmitted to the anti-chemical warfare company, Communist Party members Ma Chin-fu and Hsu Fu-hsiu and Communist Youth League member Chen Wen-chung all sensed very quickly that there was something wrong. They wrote "Behind the Back of 'Readjustment'" and other articles of criticism to rip off the mask and expose its anti-Marxist nature. When Teng Hsiao-p'ing was zealously advocating "taking the three directives as the key link," political officer Yu Wen-ch'un categorically said: "Why is it that this is the key link and that is the key link! We only believe in this key link of class struggle in Chairman Mao's instruction."

When the unforgettable year of 1975 was about to draw to a close, the Party branch mobilized the whole company to lay out the achievements scored over the year under the guidance of the Party's basic line and to talk about the experience in taking class struggle as the key link to strengthen company building. In the activities to "talk about victories and recall past struggles," the commanders and fighters looked toward the city of Peking

in the distance and kept Chairman Mao in mind. With profound proletarian feelings and the joy of victory in battle, they wrote a letter to the leading comrades of the Party Central Committee to report the new achievements scored by their company over the year in implementing the Party's basic line and persistently studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The revolution is developing and struggle is deepening. Following the vigorous unfolding of the movement to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the cadres and fighters of the anti-chemical warfare company further recognized the character and great significance of this struggle and harbored even greater hatred for Teng Hsiao-p'ing and his counter-revolutionary revisionist line. For the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, they boldly charged at the enemy in the battle to repulse the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. The commanders and fighters aptly declared: "Revolutionary fighters shoulder two important missions: to use the gun against aggression and the pen against restoration. We must bear in mind these two important missions and never waver in our determination to combat revisionism and criticize the bourgeoisie."

Li Li-shun, who was lauded by people as a young path-breaker in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, again made new achievements in the battle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing. For the sake of digging deep into the class and ideological sources of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line, he applied the experience and methods used in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius to compare Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" with Confucius' program of "subduing oneself and returning to propriety," compare Teng Hsiao-p'ing's words and deeds in whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts with those of Confucius in promoting restoration and regression, and compare their ideological systems. In the course of making comparison and analysis, Little Li assiduously studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works such as "On Contradiction," "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" He also studied the history of Chinese philosophy, the history of ancient Chinese ideology and other materials. For five or six days in succession, he studied and went through training together with other comrades in day time, and studied all alone till very late at night. When he got tired, he went to wash his face with cold water; when he felt dizzy, he took a walk outside and then came back to work. With such vigor, drive and tenacity, there was no bulwark that could not be destroyed and no height that cannot be scaled.

After analyzing the class stands of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and Confucius, Li Li-shun came to see that the reactionary character of past and present restoration zealots who attempted to reverse verdicts and practice restoration was determined by their reactionary class stand. After analyzing the world outlook of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and Confucius, he came to see that the stubbornness of past and present restoration zealots who attempted to reverse verdicts and practice restoration had idealism as its spiritual prop. After analyzing the concept that heroes made history advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and Confucius, he came to see that past and present restoration zealots all took the theory of genius as their theoretical base. After analyzing the tactics based on eclecticism

and the doctrine of the mean toyed with by Teng Hsiao-p'ing and Confucius, he came to see that past and present restoration zealots all used despicable means to cover up their despicable ends. Li Li-shun wrote a speech of nearly 10,000 words which thoroughly exposed the class and ideological sources of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and Confucius. With this, he gave the whole company a vivid and profound path-pointing speech.

In the anti-chemical warfare company, there are many "young path-breakers" like Li Li-shun. Squad leader Ho Chi-sheng is one of them. People praise him as a "mountaineer" who has scaled the heights of theory. In the course of the struggle to study Chairman Mao's important instructions and to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing in depth, Ho Chi-sheng again displayed his perseverance in assiduously conducting study and tenaciously storming the heavily fortified points as in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. He constantly set difficult questions for himself, and delved into the questions step by step until he understood them. For the sake of clearly understanding the fact that the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party, he asked himself a series of questions: Why is it that capitalist-roaders would engender inside the Communist Party? What are the soil and conditions for engendering the bourgeoisie within the Party? What are the characteristics of capitalist-roaders? Why is it that Teng Hsiao-p'ing has changed from a bourgeois democrat into a capitalist-roader? Then he studied the questions one by one and thrashed out the difficult points one by one. Because of his penetrating study of theory and his thorough and forceful criticism and refutation of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist fallacies, he brought great enlightenment to the comrades of the whole company.

Struggle sharpens the eyes of cadres and fighters; victory invigorates the fighting spirit of revolutionary fighters. The two brilliant and wise decisions of the CCP Central Committee have also further spurred the fighting spirit of the cadres and fighters of the anti-chemical warfare company. They make the raging fire burn more fiercely in the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and roll the battle drums for repulsing the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts even louder. Advancing in the flush of victory, they have written over 200 articles criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing and more than 280 poems hitting back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

"With the pen in one hand, the gun in another,
We have freed our minds of restrictive ideas and
emancipated ourselves ideologically.
With us fighting bravely and braving the storm,
Who can stop the wheel of history!
We must vigorously criticize the reactionary doctrines
of Confucius and Mencius,
And smash the enemy's dream of restoration.
We will combat and guard against revisionism and
make revolution continuously,
And we will not leave the battlefield until we
have won complete victory."

Loudly singing the sonorous battle song, the fighters of the anti-chemical warfare company are pressing ahead in big strides against the great storm of class struggle.

- By NCNA correspondents and reporters

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RUMORMONGERING

Rumor Means Idealism

by

Ch'i Hsieh (齐 榭)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 11, 1976)

In the arsenal of ideolgocial weapons of the reactionaries, rumor is a cheap and convenient weapon. This is because rumormongering is not based on facts and does not call for demonstration by logic. It relies merely on wild criticism to create something out of nothing to hoodwink people and deceive the world. Precisely because of this, in spite of its meanness and constant bankruptcy, this weapon has still been regarded as a most precious treasure by reactionaries of all ages and used time and again. Around last summer when Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and on April 1 this year, when a handful of class enemies stirred up the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square, strange and absurd reactionary political rumors of all descriptions came out in large numbers. This was the latest performance with such despicable tactics by the reactionaries.

Taking the derivation of rumor for example, it is entirely a fabrication based on the subjective wish of the rumormonger. Reactionary political rumors are purposefully fabricated out of counter-revolutionary political needs. Rumors do not reflect objective facts, but are purely spontaneous subjective things. Just as Lu Hsün said: "Rumor is actually the thing the rumormonger hopes for in his heart." Lenin taught that the bourgeoisie had to tell lies "since to it, that is no lie, but the greatest of truth, the truth of its class interests." ("No Falsehood! Our Strength Lies in Stating the Truth!" Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. IX, p. 280) These words have truly hit the nail on the head and exposed the subjective idealist nature of rumor and its reactionary class essence. Because rumors are only "facts" in the minds of rumormongers and the "greatest truth" representing the interests of the reactionary ruling class, consequently, no matter how carefully they are made up and how widely they are spread by rumormongers with an ulterior object in view, they could never become facts or truth. Moreover, facts and truth also would not cease to be facts and truth because of rumors.

In the history of philosophy, bourgeois idealists deeply hate this philosophical term "matter," the cornerstone of materialism, and they make use of every opportunity to create the rumor of the "disappearance of matter." However, "matter" as an objective reality will not disappear because of this, and it always runs counter to the subjective wish of the idealists, and will again and again emit its dazzling brilliance to become an insurmountable obstacle to the idealists.

The bourgeoisie was panic-stricken when Das Kapital, the theoretical weapon of the working class was born. After the bourgeois elements failed to

strangulate it by means of "silence," they created rumors in a big way and shamelessly vilified Das Kapital as a plagiarism of the works of bourgeois economists by Marx. However, Das Kapital had not reduced in the least its radiance as the truth because of this, and precisely amidst the slanders of the enemies, it ran counter to the wish of the bourgeosie and daily struck deeper root into the hearts of the broad masses of working people to become their militant weapon for vanquishing the bourgeoisie.

The Kuomintang reactionaries regarded the Chinese Communist, the mighty savior of the Chinese people, as thorns, and apart from launching counter-revolutionary military encirclement and suppression campaigns, they also "spread rumors among the people in a vain attempt to destroy the prestige of the Communist Party and the People's Government." (Chairman Mao: "Struggle for a Basic Improvement in the Condition of National Finance and Economy") They spread rumors again and again claiming that the Communist Party had already been "destroyed." However, the Chinese Communist Party had not disappeared because of this, but contrary to the subjective wish of the Kuomintang reactionaries, it grew stronger in the struggle and led the Chinese people to overthrow the Kuomintang reactionary rule.

All these have eloquently shown that rumors are not facts. The intention of the rumormongers is to kill people with rumors, but they themselves are killed by rumors--and suffer ignominious bankruptcy politically. The rumor-mongers in history ended up in this way, and the concocters of reactionary political rumors today will definitely not fare differently.

Rumor means idealism and all rumormongers are subjective idealists. They advocate and follow the reactionary idealist philosophy that spirit determines matter and that the subjective determines the objective. This kind of philosophy holds that man's will, hope and aspiration are "the inherent content and essence of the world" and "the motive force creating everything and determining everything." This most barefaced subjective idealist philosophy had been gladly adopted by the reactionary ruling class in history. In contemporary time, it has become the appointed philosophy of fascism. Today, the fabricators of reactionary political rumors follow precisely this kind of philosophy. It can be seen to what extent they have degenerated.

Rumor means idealism, but the emergence of rumors must be explained with dialectical materialism. The appearance of rumors is not an accident but the inevitable reflection of class struggle. The reactionaries have neither truth nor the people on their side, so they could only seek help from this weapon of rumormongering. Just as Lenin said, "Disturbing the hearts of the people has already become a genuine weapon of the bourgeoisie in class struggle against the proletariat." ("Weekly Summary of Tax Collecting Party Members in Moscow and Our Task," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 79) So long as there is class struggle, rumors will never vanish. To track down rumors and rumormongers and expose more thoroughly the sinister features of the class enemies in broad daylight will turn them into teaching material by negative example for the self-education of the masses. This is the dialectics of rumor from its emergence to its extinction.

When Lenin strongly denounced the rumors spread by the reactionary constitutional democrats in Russia, he profoundly pointed out, "The fact that you must use such contemptible and shameless tactics to protect your enterprise means that it must already be in a very bad shape." ("Contemptible Tactics," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXIV, p. 392) Today, Teng Hsiao-p'ing and a handful of counter-revolutionaries wildly spread reactionary political rumors and vainly attempt to use this wornout ideological weapon to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. This similarly shows that their situation is already in a bad shape. Rumor-making has no popular support, and the more absurd and ridiculous their rumors are, the quicker and more complete will they be doomed. This is an inevitable law of history independent of man's will.

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T'IENANMEN SQUARE INCIDENT

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat Is Fine Indeed

by

Wu Heng-shou (吴恒寿), Director of the Work Area directly under the Peking PLA Air Force Logistics Department and a Red Army veteran fighter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 13, 1976)

The two resolutions of the Party Central Committee are major measures taken by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee to combat and prevent revisionism and are a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a great victory in beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and a major event in the political life of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. We resolutely support them. These two resolutions have boosted the morale of the proletariat and the revolutionary people and greatly deflated the reactionary arrogance of the class enemy and tremendously aroused the revolutionary fighting spirit of the people of the whole country in beating back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

A few days ago, a handful of counter-revolutionaries created a counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square and rabidly directed the spearhead at the great leader Chairman Mao in a vain attempt to split the Party Central Committee headed by him. This was the deathbed struggle of a handful of class enemies and a concentrated manifestation of an attack waged by the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party on the proletariat. The revolutionary people can never tolerate the rabid activities of this handful of counter-revolutionaries. We resolutely support the exercise of proletarian dictatorship over this handful of counter-revolutionaries!

T'ienanmen Square is a place where our great leader Chairman Mao reviews the revolutionary masses. Since the founding of new China, I have on three occasions stepped onto the reviewing stand at T'ienanmen Square to watch the revolutionary masses receiving an affectionate inspection from the great leader Chairman Mao. There, I saw smiling faces of the revolutionary people filled with infinite warm love for Chairman Mao; I saw the excellent situation in the socialist motherland marked by orioles singing and swallows swirling and by increasing prosperity; I saw the jubilant and triumphant scenes where red banners fluttered in a blaze of glory and songs rose in waves.... Today, at a time when the broad masses of cadres and people throughout the country criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line according to Chairman Mao's instructions, a handful of class enemies at T'ienanmen Square flagrantly delivered reactionary speeches, put up reactionary poems and posters, distributed reactionary leaflets and committed acts of violence and arson in a vain attempt to reverse the general orientation of the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and disrupt the great struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. This was a counter-revolutionary current. The resolute

measure taken by the worker-militia, the people's police and the army guards of the capital in exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat over them is fine indeed. We are greatly delighted with it.

I can still remember what a battalion commander had said before he laid down his life in a battle during the Long March: "I now fall. You people must continue the Long March. Ahead of us is the dawn of victory of the revolution." The revolutionary martyrs laid down their lives and shed their blood for founding the socialist regime for the Chinese people.

The five-starred red banner was hoisted at T'ienanmen Square. Out of their evil intention to lower the red flag of the proletarian revolution and to upset the socialist regime, and with a presentiment of their own doom, they--under an excellent situation where the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts had scored one victory after another--created the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square in a premeditated, organized and planned manner. This handful of class enemies openly flaunted the banner of supporting Teng Hsiao-p'ing and sang the praises of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in a vain attempt to cast Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the role of China's Nagy. This very clearly shows that Teng Hsiao-p'ing represents the interests of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists. This incident has also laid bare the reactionary and deceptive nature of the theory of the dying out of class struggle vigorously advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

In criticizing the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Liu Shao-ch'i advocated the theory of the dying out of class struggle. But he himself never ceased to wage class struggle. He wanted to protect his bunch of renegades and sworn followers. Lin Piao wanted to overthrow the proletariat and attempted a coup. Did class struggle die out?" Chairman Mao's instruction is a forceful criticism against Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crime in vigorously intriguing and conspiring to alter the Party's basic line and to restore capitalism.

The counter-revolutionary political incident created by a handful of class enemies at T'ienanmen Square tells us that never for a moment should we forget class struggle and relax the exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must rally around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's important instructions, persist in taking class struggle as the key link, criticize in depth Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, resolutely smash the sabotage and disturbance conducted by all class enemies, and carry the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts through to the end.

* * *

Push to a New Climax the Struggle To Beat Back the Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts

by

the CCP Committee of Shanghai No. 5 Steel Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 13, 1976)

All workers of our Shanghai No. 5 Steel Plant warmly cheer the resolution of the CCP Central Committee on the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as First Vice Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Premier of the State Council, resolutely support the resolution of the CCP Central Committee on removing Teng Hsiao-p'ing from all posts both inside and outside the Party and resolutely support the revolutionary action taken by the worker-militia, the people's police, army guards and revolutionary masses of the capital against a handful of class enemies who created the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square. The resolutions of the CCP Central Committee have greatly boosted the morale of the proletariat and deflated the reactionary arrogance of the bourgeoisie. They reflect the wish of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country.

For days, the broad masses of workers of our plant filled with burning indignation have energetically exposed, indicted and criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and denounced the crime of a handful of counter-revolutionaries in perpetrating the counter-revolutionary disruptive activities at T'ienanmen Square. The comrades said: T'ienanmen Square is a place where Chairman Mao reviews the revolutionary masses and a place to which the people the whole country are always yearning to go. That there should have occurred a counter-revolutionary political incident unprecedented since the founding of the state can never be tolerated by us. A handful of counter-revolutionaries openly jumped out to launch counter-revolutionary disruptive activities in a vain attempt to reverse the general orientation of the struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing--this exactly serves to show that the struggle initiated and led by Chairman Mao to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts has hit Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in its vitals. The class enemies have a presentiment of their own doom and just as a dog will jump over a wall in desperation, they put everything at stake and perpetrated the counter-revolutionary political incident. Ultimately they can only end up like this: "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again, till their doom."

From the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square, everyone receives a profound class-struggle education. This counter-revolutionary political incident has exposed the reactionary and deceptive nature of the theory of the dying out of class struggle advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing. Liu Shao-ch'i wanted to protect his bunch of renegades and sworn followers in promoting revisionism and the bourgeois reactionary line. This shows that class struggle has not died out. Lin Piao wanted to overthrow the proletariat by staging a coup. This also shows that class struggle has not died out. Now, the bourgeoisie and a handful of counter-revolutionaries inside and outside the Party rally round the black banner of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's

counter-revolutionary revisionist line and launch a rabid attack against the proletariat; a handful of class enemies have created the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square. This once again proves that class struggle not only has not died out but is very fierce! A handful of class enemies openly flaunt the banner of supporting Teng Hsiao-p'ing and cast Teng Hsiao-p'ing in the role of China's Nagy. This makes us see clearly that how breath-taking class struggle in the historical period of socialism is!

The broad masses of workers and cadres of our plant are determined to take class struggle as the key link, further deepen the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist program of "taking the three directives as the key link," the criticism of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the criticism of his crime in reversing the appraisal of the great cultural revolution and settling accounts with it and frenziedly attempting to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. The comrades say: Though the unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing has been dismissed from all posts inside and outside the Party, yet the bourgeoisie represented by him still exists and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by him is still far from having been criticized penetratingly and thoroughly. We workers must conscientiously study the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's expositions on classes, class contradictions and class struggle and his theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and conscientiously study the series of his latest important instructions, concentrate on criticizing Teng Hsiao-p'ing, and push the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts to a new height. Resistance and twists and turns are still possible in struggle. We must lay a firm hold on the general orientation of struggle, closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao's strategic plan, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, seriously carry out the guideline of grasping revolution and promoting production, accelerate the development of iron and steel production on a large scale, and win new victories in revolution and production.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Educational Revolution Brings Changes to Futan University Mathematics Department

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 4, 1976)

in following chairman mao's urging to "revolutionize education", faculty members and students of the mathematics department of futan university have since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966 regularly gone to factories and rural areas to combine teaching with production and make mathematics serve socialist construction.

influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line on education, teaching and scientific research in the mathematics department of the university before the cultural revolution were completely divorced from production. at that time, this department used textbooks which were copies from other countries. during their five college years the students read some 30 books but after graduation knew little about using electronic computers. they wrote long-winded papers according to hypothetical conditions of imaginary subjects but were poor at solving practical problems in production and scientific research.

during the cultural revolution faculty members and students of the mathematics department adhered to the principle advocated by chairman mao that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour", carried out open-door schooling and followed the road of integrating with the workers and peasants. worker-peasant-soldier students and faculty members went together to dozens of factories, rural areas and scientific institutes to make a study of how mathematics was applied in different kinds of production. they came to see that a wide range of mathematical problems had to be solved in the course of production and the teaching of the subject must be combined with industrial and agricultural practice.

first-year students and faculty members of the mathematics speciality went to the shanghai canvas cloth factory to make an investigation. this factory was trial-manufacturing a new-type rapier loom but the shortage of accurate data for designing cams was holding up work on the new loom. so students and faculty members went to the factory to do mathematics related to calculating the contour of the cams used on the rapier loom. they applied their knowledge of analytical geometry and differential and integral calculus to the production problem. through repeated study with workers they found a method of designing the cam and brought the quality of the new-type loom up to the standard.

through open-door schooling and receiving re-education from the workers, the students have greatly enhanced their political consciousness and their ability to analyze and solve practical problems. by the method -- practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge -- they have solved many key problems in production. they have been highly commended by the workers. in their graduation projects the two classes of graduating worker-peasant-soldier students from this department solved 21 fair-sized practical problems, a number of which are major items in the national economy.

before the cultural revolution faculty members of the mathematics department gave classroom lectures but were helpless when faced with production problems, because they were divorced from practice. for example, a faculty member who went to the shanghai steam turbine plant to work out a formula for designing a screw-rod pump, did not go near the related workshop to consult the workers and after a year's work on many different schemes, the problem still remained unsolved. during the cultural revolution this same faculty member went again to the plant where he joined the workers in productive labour. veteran workers dismantled the screw-rod pump and with him carefully observed the law governing the action of the pump. he summed up the workers' experience repeatedly and within three months worked out the calculations for the screw-rod pump. he was deeply moved and said: "mathematics originates in practice. the most intelligent and the most talented are the workers with abundant experience. genuine mathematics is created out of the practical experience of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

su pu-ching, an old professor of the mathematics department said: "led by members of the workers' propaganda team stationed in the university, i took part in open-door schooling and went to a factory to be re-educated by the workers. as soon as i got there, many experienced workers came to ask me about problems arising in production. formerly i had little contact with production so at first i did not understand their questions, not to mention how to answer them. i had noted down a host of formulas from foreign books and journals but none of them could be used to solve these problems. this experience made him realize that his former method of scientific research could not contribute to socialist construction because it proceeded from foreign books and journals, was divorced from the practical conditions of china's production and went on from abstract theory to abstract theory.

last year professor su pu-ching led his students in open-door schooling at the shanghai tool plant and the kiangnan shipyards. workers and technicians asked him to help with the computing problem on interference in the inner gearing mesh, which are important transmission

parts in precision machine tools and instruments. helped by the workers, professor su pu-ching studied how to apply the mathematical theory of the involute to analysis and calculation. based on related data derived from calculations, the workers made accurate designs to improve the precision and properties of inner gears. in this way mathematical theories are closely connected with production.

in the last few years professor su pu-ching has achieved a number of successes in combining theoretical mathematical research with production.

the mathematics department has over 110 faculty members. in the course of open-door schooling they have eagerly learned from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, striven to remould their world outlook and, placing proletarian politics in command of vocational work, made a certain contribution to socialist construction. since the beginning of 1975, apart from teaching and editing textbooks, they have undertaken 54 research projects for 25 industrial enterprises and government institutions including the hutung shipyards, the shanghai oil refinery and the marine geology survey bureau. twentynine projects have been totally or in the main completed.

in the course of the educational revolution, the mathematics department faculty members and students have zealously disseminated mathematical knowledge to the workers and peasants. since 1974 they have run 35 short courses for more than 70 factories and farms. the courses include "the method of finite elements". "algorithmic language (step by step procedures for solving mathematical problems)", "automatic control", "earthquake exploration data processing", "laying out in shipbuilding" and "intensity calculation for motors". some two thousand people have attended these courses. faculty members and students have also helped three factories set up "july 21" colleges.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION

Growth of Primary Schooling in Northwest China Province

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jun. 4, 1976)

ninetyseven per cent of the school-age children in northwest china's kansu province are now attending school, while a five-year primary education system is in the main available throughout the vast rural areas of the province.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, primary education in the rural areas of the province has been rapidly extended. for example, all the 20 counties and banners inhabited by people of minority nationalities have 2.4 times as many schools as in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution, with the enrollment increasing 2.4 times.

a pastoral county of luchu inhabited by tibet nationality had no primary school before liberation. after liberation, primary education was retarded due to the influence of revisionist line. since the cultural revolution, the county party committee has led the local masses in implementing chairman mao's proletarian line in education and helped set up many primary schools in the pastoral areas. more than 98 per cent of school-age children are now enrolled.

party committees at various levels in the kansu province give special attention and assistance to providing education in the remote mountainous regions and in minority areas.

Nine-Year Education Becomes Universal in North China County

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jun. 5, 1976)

nine-year education has become universal this year in hsiyang county, shansi province, where the tachai brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture, is located.

every village in this county has a school, bringing the total number of schools to 488 in 411 production brigades and to 99.7 per cent the proportion of school-age children attending. by 1968, 5-year primary school education had become universal in this county and by 1972 seven-year universal education had been carried out. children between 4 to 6 years of age can now attend kindergartens run by the brigades or primary schools.

before the cultural revolution, the revisionist line in education prevented workers and peasants from attending school, and poisoned the minds of peasant children in the schools. even in primary schools, the students were taught to seek personal fame and wealth, to look down upon physical labour and the labouring people, making these students captives of bourgeois ideas, who, though were born and brought up in the villages, no longer wanted to stay there.

today, the schools in chinese villages are run by the poor and lower-middle peasants, a complete switch from the rule of bourgeois intellectuals. comparing the old and new societies and drawing bitter lessons from the revisionist line in pre-cultural revolution days, the poor and lower-middle peasants now fully understand the importance of educating the younger generation to become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. at present over 6,000 poor and lower-middle peasants have become part-time teachers working alongside the full-time teachers.

part-time teacher tung keng-chou, a poor peasant of chungchun brigade, chengkuan commune, spent 27 years of his life in the old society. his parents worked as hired hands for the landlords. he and his two brothers tended herds for the landlords from the age of ten. although all five members of his family worked they could not feed themselves adequately, let alone go to school. today, four of his children have graduated from junior or senior middle school, one of whom was recommended by the commune members to study at the shansi agricultural college. his four other children are now studying in schools in his village.

tung keng-chou has often spoken to the students about his own past, his family history, and the history of his village. in this way he has compared the new society with the old to criticize the landlord class, the capitalists, and criticize revisionism. he has helped give the youngsters an understanding of what classes are and what exploitation and oppression mean and an introduction to the marxist viewpoint on class struggle.

in the current anti-right deviationist struggle, schoolchildren in hsiyang county have made use of poems and songs they themselves have written as a way of criticising teng hsiao-ping. pupils of the liuchuang school in the tachai commune have written more than one hundred songs. the poor and lower-middle peasants say: "the talents of the children are being brought out much more now than before the cultural revolution."

the revolution in education has brought many changes to the teaching material, curricula and teaching methods in the rural schools. in primary schools in hsiyang

county, one-third of the lessons, written by the teachers themselves, are on how to learn from tachai. in accordance with the open-door policy, schools regularly organize pupils to visit farmland improvement construction sites and take part in productive labour there according to their capabilities. the schools also run small crop, tree and livestock farms and small factories. pupils spend half a day studying and the other half doing manual labour to foster in them from early childhood a love for physical labour and the socialist countryside.

every school in the county has a marxist-leninist theoretical group, a revolutionary mass criticism group, a propaganda team, a band, a gymnastics team, a painting group and a lantern slide projection team. these activities help shoolchildren develop morally, intellectually and physically, while generally enriching rural political and cultural life. the wushu team (traditional chinese martial arts) often performs for foreign guests from countries all over the world who visit tachai.

following chairman mao's teachings on plain living and hard struggle and self-reliance, the poor and lower-middle peasants led the students in carrying out the work-study programme and running enterprises according to their abilities. as well as training the children this has also brought an accumulation of funds to run the schools.

all rural schools in hsiyang are tuition-free and over 60 per cent of them provide pupils with textbooks, paper and pencils. the production brigades have their own kindergartens, the expenses of which they themselves bear.

to suit the profound change in children's education in the rural areas, the teachers in hsiyang rural schools do farm work as peasants in rotation turns of 3 months. this further deepens their understanding of and class feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants and help transform the teachers' world outlook.

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER ARTISTS

East China Institute Trains Fine Artists
from Among Workers, Peasants, Soldiers

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 5, 1976)

east china's chekiang fine arts institute has trained 1,500 full-time and spare-time painters, sculptors and handicraft artists from factories, villages and army units since the start of the cultural revolution in 1966.

it has run more than 60 regular and short courses over the past decade in the countryside, border areas and on off-shore islands to train fine artists from among the workers, peasants and soldiers.

founded in 1928, the institute is one of the oldest of its kind in china.

when the revisionist line on education was predominant at the institute before the cultural revolution, the students were divorced from proletarian politics, from the workers, peasants and soldiers and from the three revolutionary movements of class struggle and the struggle for production and scientific experiment. graduates of the institute were then unable to meet the need of the fast developing socialist revolution and construction.

during the cultural revolution, the students and faculty members criticized the revisionist line on education and art and literature, and started an educational revolution in the institute.

the resultant "open-door" education takes the form of training courses in factories, villages and army units. the subjects are determined by what the factories, villages and army units need. the courses range from three months to one year and the enrolment includes spare-time, part-time and full-time fine artists. the worker-peasant-soldier trainees return to their original work posts after completing the course.

by moving classes to factories, villages and army units and merging them with the training courses there, the institute enables its students and faculty members to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and to participate in their struggle. this helps the students and faculty members remould their world outlook and draw from this experience the source for creative work.

a short course on painting for workers and peasants was run in late 1975 at an outstanding agricultural collective in shaohsing prefecture, chekiang province.

it was run at the tachai-type shangwang production brigade and was attended by 42 workers and peasants from five counties. the trainees integrated themselves with the shangwang peasants and produced good paintings which portrayed the heroic images and the revolutionary spirit of the local poor and lower-middle peasants.

at the request of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, the institute ran a training course in ining city last year on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the region. the five instructors from the institute guided the 37 trainees who included workers, peasants and soldiers of six nationalities. they were later joined by more workers, peasants, soldiers and herdsmen from other parts of sinkiang. in two and a half months, the trainees completed 43 paintings and dedicated them to the region's 20th anniversary.

the paintings portrayed the people of multi-national sinkiang engaging in socialist revolution and construction with soaring spirits and the tremendous changes they have brought about in sinkiang since liberation. these drew favourable comment from the local people.

the institute takes as guidance the principle that art and literature should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. at the regular classes and training courses, the trainees are organized to study chairman mao's teaching: "all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." this study enables the trainees to recognize the significance of the workers, peasants and soldiers gaining mastery of the fine arts as a weapon, and arouses their enthusiasm.

kateerh, a student of kazakh nationality, has taken to painting since childhood. he enrolled at the chekiang fine arts institute in 1974 and specialized in traditional chinese painting. in the course of study he gained a clearer understanding of the role of fine arts in promoting the socialist revolution and construction. he has worked hard and made fast progress in political ideology and painting.

his painting entitled "fine horses for kinsmen" shows a group of kazakh herdsmen presenting the horses as a gift to the people's liberation army. against a background of vast grassland and red flags flying atop snow-covered mountains, an old herdsman plays a string instrument to accompany his own singing, militia women and armymen beam happily in a jubilant atmosphere. the colour is bright, the horses are sturdy and the characters are life-like. it shows the harmonious relations between armymen and civilians. the painting was on display at the 1975 national fine arts exhibition and drew favourable comments from the visitors.

yao hsiang-chun, a woman worker of the hsienchu chemical works in chekiang, attended a short course in 1967. she painted many posters after she returned to the factory. one of the posters is entitled "festival day morning". it shows the heroic images of workers labouring selflessly for the lofty ideal of communism. fellow workers were pleased. "a working class painter has expressed with her brush what we want to say from the bottom of our hearts," they say. the poster won popular acclaim at the 1974 national fine arts exhibition.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

China Trial-Produces First High-Temperature High-Pressure Radioactive Logging Tool

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 5, 1976)

china's first high-temperature high-pressure radioactive logging tool has recently been successfully trial-produced at the chungking petroleum apparatus repair factory. used in the case of china's first 6,011-metre deep well, the logging apparatus proved to be stable in its workings and of good quality.

the radioactive detector is an important well logging apparatus. after liberation, china made logging tools which had a resistance to temperature of over 100 degrees centigrade. however, with the rapid development of china's petroleum industry, these tools could no longer meet the needs of the industry in general and the requirements for boring deep oil and gas wells in particular.

the latest tools, all of whose electronic parts and materials were domestically produced, is able to resist a temperature of 200 degrees centigrade and sustain a pressure of 1,000 atmospheres. the tool, which has been put into regular operation, has obtained the necessary radioactive data from the extra-deep well. it is praised by the oil workers.

in the current struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, a three-in-one group of workers, cadres and technicians was formed at the factory to make the apparatus. in the course of manufacture, they penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader, and displayed the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-

reliance. they worked hard, making investigations on the spot to turn up first-hand information, and produced all necessary blueprints for the tool in a short span of time. pooling their wisdom, they resolved the problems involved in the operation of logging tools in high temperature and under high pressure. the workers and technicians of the factory made concerted efforts and received help from fraternal factories in making the new logging tool.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Minority People in Southwest China Enjoy A Happy Life

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jun. 5, 1976)

living in virgin forests in southwest china's border province of yunnan, the people of chino nationality were on the brink of extinction before liberation. today they are no longer a backward people, no longer a neglected people. they have changed mountains and rivers and are leading a happy life.

chinoloke people's commune was a dense forest more than ten years ago, inhabited by wild life. now, there are rows of new brick houses and asphalt roads. mountain slopes have been turned into serried terraces and green tea plantations. the commune peasants, driving tractors and operating rice-transplanters, are busy farming.

before liberation, due to the ruthless exploitation and oppression by the reactionary rulers, the chino people remained backward for generations, using the slash-and-burn method in farming and keeping records by tying knots. they led a primitive life in dense forests, lacking food, clothing or medicine. between 1940 and the time of liberation, starvation and diseases reduced the population from about 7,000 to about 4,000.

liberation brought them a new life. they now enjoy equal rights with han and other nationalities and take the road of socialism under the leadership of the communist party. their population has increased to 8,000.

before liberation, the chino people did not grow rice. with the help of other nationalities after liberation,

they have learned to grow the crop. since the people's commune was formed during the cultural revolution, rice paddies in this area have expanded to 410 hectares from 140 in 1965. the people have learned to carry out scientific farming, use fine strains of seed, apply chemical fertilizer and weedkiller. as a result, the rice harvest is four times as big as in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution. in addition, they have turned barren mountain slopes into large tracts of land and are growing on them tea, banana, papaya and pineapple.

as the collective economy grows, the chinoloke commune has a truck, 18 tractors, 36 rice-husking machines, 25 diesel engines as well as a number of rice-transplanters, threshers, tea-processing machines and fodder-crushers. the commune has also built two small hydro-electric power stations, supplying electricity to the peasants.

film projection teams and art troupes have been set up to serve the local people.

in the old days, small-pox and malaria were rampant, taking a death toll of hundreds. now there is a co-operative medical service in every village and hamlet, in line with chairman mao's directive: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". the state has helped train more than 80 barefoot doctors and health workers for the local people and has provided them with medical equipment. today small-pox and malaria have been controlled.

most of the cadres, bookkeepers, tractor drivers, barefoot doctors and health workers are graduates from local schools. villages and hamlets have evening political schools where the commune members study writings by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao or conduct revolutionary mass criticism. since the start of the anti-right deviationist struggle, the chino people have begun to criticize teng hsiao-ping, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party, and his revisionist line. they say: "socialism brought us a happy life. but teng hsiao-ping attempted to restore capitalism and tried to take us back to the old days of misery and suffering. we will never allow it."

FORMER KUOMINTANG ARMY OFFICERS

Former Chiang Army Officer Returns to Motherland

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jun. 5, 1976)

a former officer of the remnant chiang forces, which had fled beyond the chinese border from yunnan province, returned to the motherland and surrendered himself on march 25.

first lieutenant lo yu-chi, adjutant of the eighth column of the remnant chiang forces, said his decision to cross over was prompted by his resentment against the chiang clique's dark rule and by the great inspiration he had drawn from the excellent situation in the motherland and the chinese communist party's policies.

since his return, lo yu-chi has been given a warm welcome and cordial reception by the people of various nationalities and border guards in yunnan province. he was received by leading members of the lintsang prefecture revolutionary committee and commanders of the local people's liberation army unit. lo yu-chi has made visits in the prefecture.

a meeting to welcome him was held by several hundred people in chenkang county on may 31. addressing the occasion, tang hua-ying, chairman of the county revolutionary committee, welcomed his just, patriotic action of forsaking the dark and coming over to the bright side, presented him with a set of marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works, and encouraged him to study hard and actively participate in the socialist construction of the motherland.

lo yu-chi in his speech exposed the reactionary nature and the miserable plight of the remnant chiang forces beyond the border of yunnan province.

at the returnee's request, the people's government has sent him home to reunite with his family and issued him a sum of money to start a new life with. lo yu-chi expressed deep gratitude for the lenient treatment accorded him by the people's government. he was determined, he said, to follow chairman mao's teachings, take the socialist road, serve the people as best he could, and contribute his share to the liberation of taiwan and the reunification of the motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

1976 Protocol on Goods Exchange between China and Afghanistan Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1976)

a protocol on the exchange of goods for 1976 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of afghanistan was signed here today.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan and afghan vice-minister of commerce mohammad azam azimi signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and azizullah rafaat, charge d'affaires ad interim of the afghan embassy in peking.

prior to the signing ceremony, chinese minister li chiang met and had a friendly talk with afghan vice-minister mohammad azam azimi and all members of the afghan government trade delegation he is leading.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Youth Football Team Leaves Peking for Friendly Match Tour of Albania and Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1976)

a 21-member chinese youth football team led by pu cheng-yu left here by air today on a friendly match tour of albania and yugoslavia.

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Bangladesh Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1976)

chinese vice-premier ku mu met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the bangladesh-china friendship association.

the delegation is led by mirza gholam hafiz, president of the bangladesh-china friendship association, with mohammad lothfa alam, secretary-general of the association, as its deputy leader.

abdul momin, ambassador of the people's republic of bangladesh to china, was present.

also present were lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND BURMA

Peking Reception for Burmese Track and Field Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1976)

the chinese athletics association gave a reception here this evening, warmly welcoming the burmese track and field team led by kyee myint.

among those present at the reception were burmese ambassador to china thakin chan tun, his wife and diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy in peking.

present were lu chin-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including ni chih-chin and lin yi-chung, as well as chinese athletes and coaches.

hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk in the course of the reception which was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and burma.

the burmese team returned to peking on june 2 after touring shanghai and tsinan.

Burmese and Chinese Track and Field Teams Hold Friendly Contest in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1976)

the burmese track and field team held a friendly contest with the chinese national track and field team before more than 30,000 spectators in the peking workers' stadium here this afternoon.

watching the contest were chuang tse-tung, chinese minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, leading members of organizations concerned, including lu chin-tung, ni chih-chin, lin yi-chung and li feng-lou.

prior to the contest, they met and had a friendly talk with kyee myint, leader of the visiting team.

burmese ambassador to china thakin chan tun, his wife and other diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy in peking were among the spectators.

the peking workers' stadium was permeated with an atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and burma.

the friendly contest included 12 women's events and 16 men's events. chinese athletes also gave an exhibition of men's high jump and javelin throw. in the course of competition, both chinese and burmese athletes tried to overtake one another and their tenacity and courage won repeated warm applauses from the spectators who cheered them on again and again.

at the end of the contest, both chinese and burmese athletes chatted cordially. they learned from one another and further enhanced their friendship.

ambassador thakin chan tun and his wife gave a banquet here this evening for the china visit of the burmese track and field team. leading members of the all-china sports federation and other departments concerned and chinese coaches and sportsmen were guests at the banquet.

the burmese team will shortly leave peking for a visit to kunming before going home.

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Chinese National People's Congress Vice Chairman
Meets Colombian Member of House of Representatives

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1976)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with gilberto salazar ramirez, member of the colombian house of representatives, and mrs. salazar.

present were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Receives Chinese
Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1976)

president masie nguema biyogo of equatorial guinea received chinese ambassador hu ching-jui in bata, provincial capital of rio muni, on may 29, according to a report from malabo. they had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Armed Forces Chief of Staff General
Guy Mery Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1976)

general guy mery, chief of staff of the french armed forces, madame mery and his party arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon for an official visit at the invitation of the chinese national defence ministry.

greeting them at the airport were yang cheng-wu and ho cheng-wen, deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, wang wan-lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy,

chang chi-hui, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, hsiao hsuan-chin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, and leading members of departments concerned chao chih-chen, chai cheng-wen, wei ying-chi, chang ping-yu and chi tsung-hua, and military attache wu chen of the chinese embassy in france.

present at the airport were french ambassador to china claude arnaud and his wife, and the french embassy's military attache col. christian bes de berc and deputy military attache maj. pierre fischer and their wives.

Chinese Defense Ministry Gives Banquet in Honor of French Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Guy Mery

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1976)

the chinese ministry of national defence gave a banquet here this evening in honour of general guy mery, chief of staff of the french armed forces, madame mery and his party.

yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and general guy mery made speeches at the banquet.

yang cheng-wu said in his toast: the people of france have a glorious tradition of safeguarding national independence. in world war two, they waged an unyielding struggle against fascist aggression and for the liberation of the motherland. after the war, they have continued making unswerving efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

yang cheng-wu said: the current international situation is characterized by great disorders throughout the world and the situation is excellent. factors of war are obviously on the increase. the contention between the two superpowers has spread throughout the world with europe as the key point of their contention. the one superpower which chants incantations of peace most energetically is, in particular, a case in point. it has not only made desperate effort to develop nuclear weapons, but also made monstrous development of conventional weapons which have far exceeded what is necessary for her defence. this is gravely threatening the security of the people of the world, particularly the people of europe. we are glad to note that an increasing number of countries and people in europe have

realized more clearly every day where the war menace they are confronted with has come from. their call for unity and increasing their own strength for the defence of their own security is growing in volume every day. we are consistent in our support for the united struggle of the west european countries against hegemony.

he added: under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao, the chinese people are waging a struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. this struggle has great significance in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing a capitalist restoration and ensuring that china will never change its political colour. this is, at the same time, the most fundamental preparation against a war of aggression.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army are determined to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, do still better in china's socialist revolution and construction and strive to make greater contributions to mankind, yang cheng-wu said.

speaking about the friendship between the people of china and france, yang cheng-wu said: thanks to the concerted efforts by both sides, the relations between the two countries have developed constantly, in the past decade and more since the establishment of diplomatic relations, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. exchanges between the armed forces of our two countries have also increased steadily.

he expressed the conviction that the current visit by general guy mery would surely contribute to the deepening of mutual understanding and friendship and development of relations between the armed forces of the two countries.

in his toast, general guy mery praised the chinese people's liberation army as an army with a glorious tradition forged during the long march, the resistance against foreign aggression, and during national liberation.

the general said: china and france, though situated at the two extremities of the vast euro-asiatic continent which covers, in our latitudes, one-third of the earth, have been in contact for nearly eight centuries. neither the long distance in space has, in the past, nor the difference in their economic and social systems has, today, impaired the birth and growth of their mutual sympathy.

though belonging to two different political systems, china and france have, on a number of points, conceptions of defence that are very close to each other. being peace-loving, our two countries are passionately attached to the notion of national independence.

from their long histories, both our two countries have acquired the understanding that in this dangerous and uncertain world we live in, it is courting mortal danger if a nation leaves its own security to the care by others.

both china and france have constantly reaffirmed and enhanced their determination of relying on their own efforts.

that is why our two countries which constitute menace to no one, are making great efforts to develop their defence capabilities.

he expressed the conviction that his current visit to china would surely strengthen the friendship between china and france and the two armies.

among the guests at the banquet were french ambassador to china claude arnaud and the french embassy's military attache col. christian bes de berc and their wives.

present were deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army ho cheng-wen, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department tien wei-hsin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy wang wan-lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force chang chi-hui, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units hsiao hsuan-chin, and others.

deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff yang cheng-wu this morning met general guy mery and had an extensive exchange of views with him.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese NPC Vice Chairman Ulanfu Meets Visiting Group of Japanese Local Autonomous Government Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1976)

ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with the visiting group of the japanese local autonomous government leaders.

the group is led by ryozo tagawa, governor of mie prefecture, with michio iwamura, deputy director-general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), as its advisor.

present were vice-president of the china-japan friendship association wang yun-sheng, and sun ping-hua, chen kang and shan ta-chi.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friendship Wing Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1976)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with the leading members of the citizens' friendship wing visiting group from shizuoka prefecture, japan, led by the prefecture's governor keizaburo yamamoto with the prefectural assembly's speaker yoshio inana as advisor.

present at the meeting was chang yu, leading member of the china international travel service.

the visiting group arrived in peking yesterday after touring shanghai, nanking and yangchou.

CHINA AND KOREA

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Korean Broadcasting and Television Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1976)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with the korean broadcasting and television delegation led by kim sung djun, vice-chairman of the central broadcasting committee of the democratic people's republic of korea.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present at the meeting.

present were teng kang and li che-fu, director and deputy director of the central broadcasting administration; hsieh li-fu, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; hsiao tse-yao, assistant editor-in-chief of the "people's daily"; and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CPLA Gives Last Performance in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 3, 1976)

the song and dance ensemble of the chinese people's liberation army gave its last tour performance at the "february 8" house of culture here this evening.

among the audience of 6,000 were leading members of the departments concerned including vice-minister of culture and art chang chol, officers and men of the korean people's army and working people of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here were also present on invitation.

during its stay in pyongyang, the cpla song and dance ensemble gave 8 performances which were enthusiastically applauded by an audience of about 30,000. the spectators gave especially warm acclaim to such items as the chinese song "let's sing our new tibet", a soprano and tenor duet; the korean song "march forward on the revolutionary road" from the korean opera "sea of blood"; and the dance "shuihsiang people carry agricultural tax-in-kind".

during its stay here the chinese troupe visited mangyongdae, native home of president kim il sung, as well as the korean revolution museum, the museum on the war of liberation and a number of schools. they also had a friendly get-together with the cultural workers of the song and dance ensemble of the korean people's army. they visited the korea-china friendship taekam cooperative farm and took part in rice-planting with farmers there. they received warm welcome and cordial hospitality wherever they went, which fully demonstrates the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples, armies and cultural workers of china and korea.

Chinese PLA Song and Dance Ensemble Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 5, 1976)

the chinese people's liberation army song and dance ensemble left here for home today at the conclusion of its friendly performance tour to the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing the ensemble off at the railway station were li [illegible], deputy director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; yang mun so, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chang chol, vice-minister of culture and art; li hyong jom, secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea and kang gyong hak, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee.

also present were chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and acting military attache yen chi-kuo.

officers of the korean people's army, artists, young men and women in national dress gathering at the railway station waved bouquets and colourful ribbons to bid farewell to the chinese artists.

yesterday evening, chinese ambassador li yun-chuan gave a reception for the closing of the ensemble's tour.

present at the reception were: colonel general li yong mu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; lieutenant general yun chi ho, deputy director of the general political bureau of the

korean people's army; yang mun so, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chang chol, vice-minister of culture and art, and cultural and artistic workers of the korean people's army.

ting li, head of the chinese ensemble and deputy director yun chi ho spoke on the occasion.

ting li expressed thanks to the korean government, army and people for the kindly care and warm hospitality shown to the chinese ensemble during its stay in korea and once again heartily congratulated the korean people for their great achievements won under the wise leadership of their great leader president kim il sung. he said that "the korean people's warm feelings of friendship for the chinese people will be cherished forever in our hearts. we firmly believe that the china-korea friendship personally initiated and fostered by the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung and the great leader of the korean people president kim il sung will withstand any severe storms and rigorous trials, be as eternal as a big river and evergreen like a pine-tree on the high mountain."

deputy director yun chi ho said, "through their energetic performance activity, the song and dance ensemble of the chinese people's liberation army impressively showed the tremendous successes made by the chinese people, officers and soldiers of the people's liberation army in socialist construction and the struggle for strengthening the defence power under the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung, their great leader."

he continued: "the korean people and soldiers of the people's army will as ever make every effort to strengthen the friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of the two countries personally initiated and fostered by the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung and the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung."

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of militant solidarity and cordial friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Rapid Growth of Trade between Nepal and China's Tibet Region

(NCNA-English Kat[illegible], Jun. 4, 1976)

the trade between nepal and china's tibet autonomous region has been growing notably in recent years.

the total trade volume between them in 1975 was 24 per cent more than that of 1974 and nearly two-fold that of 1972. it is expected to increase further this year.

meanwhile [illegible] of goods exchanged has also enlarged. [illegible] import-import commodity items were 108, [illegible] items above 1971. they comprised [illegible] and animal husbandry products and [illegible] goods made of local raw materials.

also [illegible] traditional barter trade between the inhabitants [illegible] border areas of nepal and the tibet region [illegible] the goods exchanged include wool, pelt, [illegible], salt, grain, and pepper.

the trade [illegible] nepal and china's tibet region is promoted on [illegible] of equality and mutual benefit and [illegible] basis. through the trade exchanges, the [illegible] between the peoples of [illegible] and china is [illegible] and the growth of their national economy is [illegible].

trade relations between nepal and china's tibet region began in the 13th century and have been strengthened ever since. they have further developed since 1955 when nepal and china set up diplomatic relations. in 1966 china [illegible] concluded an agreement on trade, intercourse [illegible] questions between china's tibet autonomous region and nepal. in april this year the two sides [illegible] friendly consultation [illegible] renew the agreement for another ten years.

a new agreement [illegible] trade and payment between the governments of the two countries was signed in may 1974 when a chinese government trade delegation visited nepal, thereby promoting the trade relations between nepal and china.

the government of nepal recently decided that merchants in the area extending 30 kilometres south of the nepal-china boundary line will be given the priority to obtain licenses to trade with china's tibet autonomous region.

King Birendra and Other Distinguished Nepalese Guests Leave Chengtu for Lhasa

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 5, 1976)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal and his entourage left here for lhasa by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to tibet in the company of vice-chairman ngapo ngawang-jigme of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the distinguished nepalese guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council; chiao kuan-hua and han nien-lung, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs; shen ping and chu chuan-hsien, directors, and chang han-chih, deputy director, of the foreign ministry; and chang hsien-cheng, deputy director of the foreign trade ministry.

seeing the distinguished nepalese guests off at the airport were also chao tzu-yang, chairman of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee; liu hsing-yuan, commander of the chengtu units of the chinese people's liberation army; tuan chun-yi, hsieh cheng-jung and chiang hai-yun, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; hu chi-cheng, commander of the p.l.a. szechwan provincial command, and tsui ta-tien and chang kun, vice-chairmen of the chengtu city revolutionary committee, as well as several thousand people in chengtu.

as the distinguished nepalese guests drove to the airport, well-wishers gathered along the streets greeted them with warm applause.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the chengtu airport which flew the national flags of the kingdom of nepal and china. after the band played the national anthems of nepal and china, king birendra reviewed a guard of honour of the chinese people's liberation army in the company of premier hua kuo-feng.

as the distinguished guests bade the crowd farewell, people waved bouquets and shouted slogans to give a warm send-off. gaily dressed youngsters danced to lively music to express the profound sentiments of friendship of the chinese people for the nepalese people. king birendra waved back in warm acknowledgment.

nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana is accompanying king birendra on his visit to lhasa.

tsao chih, chinese ambassador to nepal, is also accompanying the distinguished guests on their trip to lhasa.

King Birendra of Nepal and Entourage Arrive in Lhasa from Chengtu for Friendly Visit to Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jan. 5, 1976)

his majesty birendra bir bikram shah dev, king of nepal, and his entourage arrived in lhasa from chengtu by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to tibet in the company of ngapo ngawang jigma, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

[illegible] birendra was given a rousing welcome at the airport 100 [illegible] from lhasa city proper by acting chairman of the [illegible] autonomous regional revolutionary committee jen jung and vice-chairmen of the committee tien pao, [illegible] sheng-hsuan, pasang, kuo hsi-lan, yang tsu[illegible] tzucheng and ma jui-hua, commander of [illegible] area command of the chinese people's liberation army [illegible] chin-wu, and chairman of the lhasa city revolutionary committee namgyal.

[illegible] airport to greet the distinguished nepal[illegible] chang-ming and liu hua, deputy [illegible] of asian affairs and [illegible] the foreign ministry who [illegible] from peking to tibet for the occasion.

[illegible] consul-general in lhasa.

[illegible] autonomous region are [illegible] by [illegible] since ancient times, the [illegible] have had very close and friendly [illegible] nepalese people and they have established [illegible] friendship between them. [illegible] of the solidarity of the people of [illegible] their struggle against imperialism, [illegible] hegemonism, links between lhasa and [illegible] closer. the people of various [illegible] tibet were sincerely overjoyed at the [illegible] to receive the head of a foreign state [illegible] on the "roof of the world".

[illegible] the arrival of his majesty king birendra -- [illegible] of friendship from a close neighbouring [illegible] the ancient city of lhasa was today a scene of [illegible] and a warm atmosphere of friendship between [illegible] of china and nepal prevailed.

[illegible] bunting strung over the main streets fluttered [illegible] and the streamers in the han, tibetan and [illegible] languages read: "a warm welcome to the king [illegible] a warm welcome to the distinguished nepalese guests excl." "resolute support to the nepalese [illegible] for defending national independence and state sovereignty and against expansionism

excl." and "long live the friendship between the people of china and nepal excl."

at 10:30 a.m., the special plane carrying the distinguished guests touched down at lhasa airport which flew the national flags of china and nepal.

as king birendra and the other distinguished nepalese guests stepped down the plane, acting chairman jen jung of the autonomous region and other local leaders walked up to cordially shake hands with them and extended them a warm welcome.

the whole city was a scene of jubilation as the motorcade carrying the distinguished guests entered the city proper amid the beating of drums and gongs and the shouting of slogans. more than 2,000 people from various circles of the city in their colourful national costumes lined the street leading from the grand potala palace to the guesthouse, waving miniature flags of china and nepal, bouquets and multi-coloured streamers and smiled their welcome to the distinguished guests. youngsters performed jubilant local folk dances. the distinguished guests waved to the crowd in acknowledgement of the tribute.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih and nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana arrived in lhasa by the same plane.

Nepalese Field Marshal Leaves for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1976)

nepalese field marshal nir shumsher j.b. rana and his party wound up their visit to peking and left here for a visit to kweilin and kwangchow by air today before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chi and deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence kan mai.

present were diplomatic officials of the nepalese embassy here.

while in peking, the nepalese guests visited an army unit, industrial and agricultural units and toured places of historical interest.

the nepalese guests also made a trip to talien, northeast china.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Premier Sends Message of Sympathy to Philippine President

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, yesterday sent a message to ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic of the philippines, extending deep sympathy and solicitude to the inhabitants in the flood-affected area in luzon. the message reads:

shocked to learn that the luzon area in the philippines was hit by typhoon, resulting in floods and causing losses of life and property, i wish to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, our deep sympathy and solicitude to you and, through you, to the government of the philippines and the inhabitants of the afflicted area.

Chinese Red Cross Society Sends Message of Sympathy to Philippines Red Cross Society

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1976)

the chinese red cross society yesterday sent a message to the red cross society of the philippines, expressing sympathy and solicitude to the inhabitants of the flood-affected area in luzon. the message reads:

learning that the luzon area of your country recently suffered from serious storms and floods, the chinese people and the chinese red cross society express their deep concern. our society has decided to contribute goods (blankets, knitwear, and canned food) valued at rmb three hundred thousand yuan and another rmb three hundred thousand yuan in cash to help the people of the afflicted area overcome their temporary difficulties. we request your society to convey the sympathy and solicitude of the chinese people and the chinese red cross society to the inhabitants of the afflicted area.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese PLA Song and Dance Ensemble Gives Performances in Galati County, Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 3, 1976)

the chinese people's liberation army song and dance ensemble gave performances in galati county, an important industrial centre in east romania from june 1 to 3.

leading officials of the county c. leonard, v. cojocaru and g. detran saw the performance this evening. after the performance comrade v. cojocaru had dinner together with the chinese artists. at the dinner party comrade v. cojocaru and comrade cheng hsi-wen, head of the ensemble, spoke, wishing further growth of the friendship between the peoples and armies of china and romania.

yesterday comrade v. cojocaru and other comrades received the leaders of the ensemble and acquainted them with the achievements in socialist construction in the city. the ensemble gave three performances in galati city and in a unit of the air force to the warm welcome of the audience. the romanian folk song "this is my moldova" rendered by a chinese singer was especially appreciated.

in its performance tour in galati county, all members of the ensemble visited the galati shipyard and had a sight-seeing cruise on the danube.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Magic Wand of Soviet Revisionists

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carried a signed article entitled "magic wand of the soviet revisionists". excerpts of the article read:

of late, soviet weekly "new times" made a big fanfare about the "asian collective security system" and hurled vicious abuse at the leaders and public opinion of a number of asian countries.

the idea of "asian collective security system" has met with sales resistance everywhere since it was produced by brezhnev in 1969. so the soviet revisionists resorted

to new manoeuvres. they waved their magic wand to turn that idea into this and that. when some countries proposed to establish a "zone of peace and neutrality in southeast asia", the soviet revisionists took over the proposal at once, alleging that it has "much in common" with their "security system" idea or there is "a striking similarity" between them. again, when nepal declared her "a peace zone", they stated that their security system is "closely linked" with the nepalese proposal. it is known to all that the proposals of southeast asian countries and nepal are aimed at ruling out interference, control, aggression and bullying, opposing hegemonism and expansionism, and safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty as well as peace and security in the region. they have nothing in common with moscow's "asian collective security system". the attempt of the soviet revisionists to put two different, unrelated things together can never deceive the asian people.

recently, the hired scholars of the soviet revisionists played still another trick by binding up the nonaligned movement to moscow's proposal of "asian collective security system" which, they babbled, is not contradictory to the "principles and aims" of the nonaligned movement. they called on the nonaligned movement to "make its contribution to the establishment of the asian collective security system". what makes the soviet revisionists peddle their "asian collective security system" idea to the nonaligned countries? as a summit conference of the nonaligned countries will be held in asia this summer, the soviet revisionists hastily set their propaganda machine in motion in a vain attempt to impose the nonsense of "asian collective security system" onto the nonaligned movement by means of which to carry out their sinister designs. it is known to all that the principles and aims of the nonaligned movement are based on combating imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. what do they have to do with the "asian security system" which serves moscow's contention for world hegemony? among other things, the nonaligned countries reject military alignment, call for dismantling of foreign military bases and oppose the threat of war, while the soviet union is the ringleader of a military bloc; the nonaligned countries oppose hegemonism and power politics, the soviet revisionists are stepping up expansion and penetration everywhere in the world and carrying out intervention, control, enslavement and subversion against other countries. all these clearly demonstrate that the nonaligned movement is diametrically opposed to the hegemonic idea of "asian collective security system" peddled by the soviet revisionists. it is certain therefore that the soviet revisionists will not succeed in their attempt to pass fish eyes for pearls, i.e., to hawk the rubbish of "asian collective security system" to the nonaligned countries.

the difficulties in selling off the "asian collective security system" are worrying and annoying the soviet revisionists. moscow's "new times" has unscrupulously attacked those countries and people who have boycotted the "asian collective security system", and accused them of being in tune with others simply because they refuse to dance to moscow's baton. the righteous proposals put forward by the leaders of some asian countries are maligned as pretexts for rejecting the "asian collective security system". the soviet revisionists are too arbitrary to pay any regard to courtesy and international practice. this is further proof of the arrogance of the social-imperialists.

the asian people will be not hoodwinked by any magic tricks of the soviet revisionists in peddling the "asian collective security system", nor will they be cowed under pressure from the baton-wielder.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1976)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan met and had a friendly conversation here today with visiting u.s. "st. louis post despatch" publisher joseph pulitzer jr. and editorial writer william f. woo and their wives.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

RSVN Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party to Mark Founding Anniversary of Provisional Revolutionary Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1976)

vu ngoc ho, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and his wife gave a cocktail party here this afternoon, marking the seventh anniversary of the founding of the r.s.v.n. provisional revolutionary government.

among the guests were li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china,

shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, huang yu-kun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, pai hsiang-kuo, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, leading members of government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including su chieh, pan chi, huang shu-tse, hsu yun-pei and yang chi, and wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam.

present were nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam, and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

present were also diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Firm Determination to Oppose Foreign Intervention

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentary entitled "firm determination to oppose foreign intervention". excerpts from the commentary follow:

president josip broz tito of yugoslavia recently made speeches on many occasions to expose and denounce foreign intervention and sabotage activities in yugoslavia. this demonstrates the firm determination of the yugoslav people to oppose foreign aggression and defend national independence and state sovereignty. it has caught the attention of public opinion of various countries.

it is no accident that yugoslavia has more than once emphasized the safeguarding of its independence and sovereignty. yugoslavia, occupying a strategic position in the balkan peninsula in south europe, pursues a foreign policy of non-alignment and stands against power politics and hegemonism.

the two superpowers, in their scramble for hegemony in europe and its flanks, the mediterranean and the middle east, have spared no efforts to carry out infiltration, intervention and control of yugoslavia. frantically trying to open a passage from the balkan to the mediterranean,

one of the superpowers has in recent years exerted from time to time pressure on yugoslavia in a bid to bring her into its sphere of influence. this superpower has plotted on many occasions subversive and sabotage activities in yugoslavia. it exploited the national problems to sow discord and create splits and even carried out massive military exercises in areas near the yugoslav border. it wrote off the historical merits of yugoslavia during the anti-fascist war and deliberately belittled her role in international affairs. facts have helped the yugoslav people see more and more clearly who is really posing a grave threat to their country's independence and security.

to oppose foreign intervention and safeguard yugoslavia's independence and sovereignty, the yugoslav government and people are waging a resolute struggle by heightening their vigilance and taking energetic measures. the yugoslav council of national defence decided at a recent meeting to strengthen national defence by its own efforts.

the yugoslav people have a glorious tradition of struggle. in the past, the yugoslav people fought against the fascist aggressors heroically despite brutal suppression. they made an indelible contribution to the victory of the world people's anti-fascist war. now they have carried on that tradition and are prepared at all times to beat back resolutely any foreign pressure, threat and aggression. president tito has put it well, "nobody can shake us", "we must resolutely prevent this attempt from success."

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* NATIONAL *
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CAPITULATIONISM

From Class Capitulationists to National Capitulationists

by

Liu Hsien-chao (刘先照) and Wei Shih-ming (韦世明)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 3, 1976)

The book Water Margin makes all-out efforts to mold a typical example of capitulationists. Drawing on the question of "national contradiction" and through portraying at length Sung Chiang's "punitive military action against Liao," it eulogizes the erroneous line of class capitulationism and national capitulationism in the peasant uprising, distorts the peasant uprising, and embellishes the capitulationists. This is an important component of the whole book. How should we look at this process of Sung Chiang's accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment and leading his troops to "fight Liao"? After liberation, some commentaries claim that it "reflects the idea of the cooperation of the people and the government to resist another nation" and is "a reflection of patriotism." Some even crown Sung Chiang with the laurel of "national hero" or "people's hero."

Then, does the portrayal of Sung Chiang's capitulation to his "punitive military action against Liao in Water Margin show his evolution from a "people's hero" to a "national hero" or from a class capitulationist to a national capitulationist? In order to thoroughly clarify this question, the criticism of the revisionist viewpoint which publicizes class conciliation and defends class capitulation and national capitulation is not only most essential to recognizing the reactionary class essence of Sung Chiang and his true identity as a capitulationist, but also of great significance toward recognizing the reactionary class essence of modern capitulationists like Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the law of development. However, in order to clearly understand this question, it is first necessary to correctly understand the nature of national contradiction between Sung and Liao in history and analyze the different stands and attitudes adopted by different classes at that time toward national contradiction.

In history, under the reign of Huitsung of Sung, there was not any Sung Chiang's "punitive military action against Liao" and there was only the joint attack of Sung and the Chin Dynasty of the Nüchen nationality against Liao that ended in the ultimate destruction of Liao by Chin. The author of Water Margin fabricated out of the void the story of Sung Chiang's capitulation and his "punitive military action against Liao" deliberately for the purposes of embellishing the capitulationists and eulogizing capitulationism, thus seriously distorting history.

Kitan had for a long time been a nationality scattered along the Huang River in the Northeast in our unified multi-national country. In the 7th century, it was under the jurisdiction of the Sungmo Governor of the T'ang Dynasty. At the end of the 9th century, the founding emperor of Liao unified the eight Kitan tribes. In the first part of the 10th century, T'aitsung of Liao changed the state title to Liao. At that time Liao had in the main completed its transformation from the slavery system to the feudal system to become a feudal dynasty bearing the remnants of the slavery system. In history, the Sung Dynasty and the Liao Dynasty were two feudal national regimes that existed at the same time in China. The relationship between them was the relationship between two national regimes within the country.

Lenin said, "The policy of national oppression is a legacy of absolutism and monarchy." ("The 7th National Representative Conference of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party (B) (April Representative Conference)," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXIV, p. 269) Liao was a feudal dynasty under the rule of exploiting classes. It carried out the reactionary policy of national oppression and plunder. Liao made many harassing incursions against Sung.

In the feudal society of Sung Dynasty, there were at the same time class and national contradictions, and the contradiction between the landlord class and the peasantry was the principal contradiction. When the ruling class of the Liao Dynasty launched large-scale attacks against Sung, national contradiction rose to the predominant position. However, "national struggle is, in the final analysis, a question of class struggle." The principal purpose of Liao in attacking Sung was to oppress and plunder the broad masses of the working people of Sung, and this gave rise to the contradiction between the ruling class of the Liao Dynasty and the broad masses of laboring people of Sung. "A nation which oppresses other nations cannot win emancipation." (Engels: "Documents of Those in Exile," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 586) The broad masses of laboring people in Liao were for alliance on an equal footing and were opposed to the practice of national oppression and plunder. In order to attack Sung, the rulers of Liao necessarily had to bring together manpower and material resources and to intensify the oppression and exploitation of the laboring people of their own nationality. In their fight for property, the big landlord class in power in the Sung Dynasty and the rulers of Liao had their contradictory aspect in power, but their fundamental class interests were the same.

Under the situation that Liao was attacking Sung on a large scale, the ruling class of the Liao Dynasty was in a position seriously antagonistic to the broad masses of the working people of Sung and Liao. In history, Huitsung,

Ch'intsung and Kaotsung of Sung all represented the interests of the big landlord class. They were all national capitalists carrying out the reactionary policy of "first quelling bandits at home in order to make it possible to resist foreign aggression." They practiced capitulation toward the harassing incursions of Liao and Chin, but frenziedly suppressed peasant uprisings. An evidence of this could be found in Huitsung's decision "to shelf the proposal for a northern expedition" so that T'ung Kuan's troops, which were ready to go northward to resist Liao, could be sent to suppress Fang La's insurgent army.

Marxism holds that "in a struggle that is national in character, the class struggle takes the form of national struggle, which demonstrates the identity between the two." ("The Question of Independence and Initiative within the United Front," Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, p. 527) The revolutionary class has to take a firm stand in its own political and economic demands, but when the national contradiction becomes the principal contradiction, class struggle should also submit to the demands of the national struggle. The viewpoint to disavow class struggle because of national contradiction or to disavow the national struggle because of class contradiction is wrong. Taking a sweeping look at the revolutionary peasants in the complicated period of national contradiction and class contradiction, the revolutionary leaders of the peasant uprisings in particular are opposed to the big landlord class which advocates capitulation in humiliation when dealing with national problems, and the majority of them adhere to the correct line. When class and national contradictions exist at the same time and class contradiction occupies the principal position. When the national contradiction rises to become the principal contradiction, they mainly carry out the national struggle, but also do not give up class struggle. They are unlike Sung Chiang in Water Margin who first capitulated to the Sung Dynasty and afterward went half way to meet and capitulated to a different nationality. Taking the peasant uprisings of the Sung Dynasty for example, the insurgent armies led by Fang La, Chung Hsiang and Yang Yao were the representatives in this respect.

In history, when Fang La of Northern Sung rose in insurrection, there were class and national contradictions at the same time, but class contradiction occupied the principal position. The insurgent army mainly resisted the class oppression of the Sung Dynasty. Fang La held high the rebellious banner of "equality of law to the high and the low" and styled himself as the "Sage Duke." He began the reign of Yunglo, liberated 52 counties in six regions, and waged a seething and stirring struggle against the feudal landlord class. Meanwhile, he put forward slogans to oppose "inroads and humiliation" by the ruling classes of the Kitan nationality and the Tanghsiang nationality of Hsihsia. Fang La strongly denounced the Sung Dynasty for adopting the national capitulationist line of paying tributes in the form of "silver and silks numbering by the millions to the two bandits" every year, thus "turning over to the enemy" the "blood and fat" of the people.

What about Sung Chiang in Water Margin? When he wormed his way into the insurgent ranks of the peasants at Liangshan, judged by the background revealed by the novel, there were also class and national contradictions at the same

time, and class contradiction occupied the principal position. Instead of organizing and mobilizing the peasants to wage struggle against class oppression, he deliberately pushed the class capitulationist line of opposing only corrupt officials but not the emperor, and waiting for the offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court. After Ch'ao Kai was sacrificed, he availed himself of the opportunity to usurp and seize leadership, and thoroughly changed Ch'ao Kai's correct line politically, ideologically and organizationally.

On the question of national contradiction, although the verse to the tune of "Menchianghung" composed by him at the chrysanthemum meeting also talked about "suppression of bandits," this was but a figleaf for covering up his class capitulation. His real object was not "to suppress bandits," but "to give up evil and return to the correct path of becoming a vassal of the state." After Li K'uei and others opposed capitulation and stirred up confusion at the chrysanthemum meeting, he explained to the brave men that he "only hopes for an early offer of amnesty and enlistment and has no other intention." It can be seen that "suppression of bandits" was but a smokescreen and capitulation was his goal.

Not long afterward, Sung Chiang got hold of a dispatch offering amnesty and enlistment. He at once destroyed the barracks at Liangshan, leveled the ramparts guarding that body of water, burned up Ch'ao Kai's tablet, changed over to banners bearing the words "following the mandate of heaven" and "defending the state," and surrendered to the imperial court. Evidently, he was in every way a class capitulationist and had not the least shadow of a "people's hero."

In the early days of Southern Sung, the ruling classes of the Nüchen nationality of the Chin Dynasty attacked Sung on a large scale, and national contradiction occupied the principal position. The peasant insurgent armies led by Chung Hsiang and Yang Yao advocated joining forces with Sung to resist Chin, mainly for the purpose of coping with the national enemy.

Chung Hsiang sent his son Chung Tzu-ang to lead part of the insurgent troops northward to the southern capital (Shangch'iu in Honan) to resist and attack the Chin army. Later, when the puppet regime under Liu Yü set up by the Chin Dynasty sent men to induce capitulation, the insurgent troops were very angry. They killed and sank into the Tungt'ing Lake all of the 35 "emissaries" and notified the Sung Dynasty of the action.

A contemporary of Yang Yao, the "Red Turban Army" which was a peasant insurgent army east of the Yellow River also joined forces with the hawk faction of the Sung Dynasty to resist Chin when confronted by the major enemy--the Chin army. Its soldiers were brave and good at fighting. Once they almost captured Marshal Tsunghan of the Chin Army.

In the middle part of Southern Sung, a part of the "Red Jacket Army," the peasant insurgent army led by P'eng I-pin, joined forces with Sung to resist and attack the Chin Army. They fought over a long front and brought heavy casualties to the enemy a number of times.

The facts showed that these peasant insurgent armies all unfurled their banners and took a firm stand in the struggle to resist and attack plunder by the ruling classes of a different nationality. But at the same time, they maintained the independence of the peasant insurgent forces ideologically, politically and organizationally and resolutely stood for class struggle. Naturally, the strategy and form of class struggle were changed to some extent compared with the past in accordance with the concrete situation at that time.

When the insurgent armies of Chung Hsiang and Yang Yao joined forces with Sung to resist Chin, although the Sung Dynasty ordered the disbandment of the insurgent troops, they preserved the revolutionary forces, and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the conduct of the Sung Dynasty which practiced class oppression and promoted national capitulation on a large scale. After Chung Hsiang was sacrificed, Yang Yao extended the influence of the insurgent army to broad areas in the regions of Ch'an, Ting, Li and Yueh, and went on to persistently implement the political program of "equalization of social ranks and social wealth." However, persons with official ranks and landlords who were antagonistic to Chin were protected, and were enlisted to participate in resistance against Chin.

For the sake of joining forces with Sung to resist Chin, the Red Turban Army adopted the reign of "Chienyen," but declined to accept formal titles and emoluments from the Sung Dynasty. It was not under the control of the Sung Dynasty, and was not bound by the humiliating peace treaties concluded by Sung with Chin. It violated the ban of the Sung Dynasty which prohibited the crossing of the Yellow River and went north of the Yellow River to raid and attack the Chin Army three times.

In the course of fighting joint battles with Sung against the Chin Army, the Red Jacket Army led by P'eng I-pin at all times preserved its own independence and waged a firm struggle against the capitulationist behavior of Li Ch'uan, a leading commander of the Red Jacket Army.

Although there appeared capitulationists such as Miao Lo in Fang La's insurgent army, Yang Ch'in in Yang Yao's insurgent army, and Li Ch'uan in the Red Jacket Army, there were but a handful of them. The broad masses of commanders and fighters of the insurgent armies not only saw through their repulsive features but also waged uncompromising struggles against them and effectively overcame the danger brought by such capitulationists to the revolutionary cause.

What about Sung Chiang in Water Margin? According to the description of the novel, he capitulated at a time when "the chieftain of the Liao State" "raised an army of 100,000 men to invade and occupy the nine regions behind the mountains," "plundered Shantung, Shansi, Honan and Hopei" and attacked on a large scale. The national contradiction thus rose to the principal position. Instead of preserving the independence of the Liangshan insurgent army and joining forces with Sung to resist Liao, Sung Chiang accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment. He turned the 100,000-strong peasant insurgent army into the "government troops" of the Sung Dynasty, surrendered his control over the army, received in return official titles and went to defend the reactionary rule of the Sung Dynasty.

"Class capitulationism is actually the reserve force of national capitulationism." ("The Situation and Tasks in the Anti-Japanese War After the Fall of Shanghai and Taiyuan," Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, p. 387) Class capitulationism necessarily leads to national capitulationism.

Although the author of Water Margin tried his utmost to embellish Sung Chiang and devoted seven chapters to portraying at length Sung Chiang's "meritorious service" in "defeating Liao," yet in the end, under the excellent situation of winning one battle after another in the war against Liao, he had to follow the instruction of Huitsung of Sung, arrange a ceasefire and "negotiate peace" with Liao, and restore friendship in humiliation. He "returned" "T'anchou, Chichou, Pachou and Yuchou" and "released" "Princess T'ienshou and other prisoners of war." The capitulationist activities of Sung Chiang in seeking peace by going half-way to meet the enemy and playing the humiliating role of a traitor in this way evidently showed that he was an out-and-out national capitulationist. Where could any shadow of a "people's hero" be found?!

When Sung Chiang in Water Margin is taken for comparison with several principal peasant uprising leaders of the Sung Dynasty in history, the reactionary class essence of this capitulationist Sung Chiang is clearly revealed. Sung Chiang's capitulationist line is fundamentally antagonistic to the correct line of peasant uprising in history, for it runs counter to the class interests of the revolutionary peasants and the broad masses of oppressed people as well as the national interests. Sung Chiang's stand and attitude toward class and national contradictions entirely run counter to those of the revolutionary peasants in history, but are completely identical to those of the reactionary big landlord class in history. Viewed from the story described in Water Margin, Sung Chiang practices class capitulation, but sabotages and suppresses peasant uprisings. What he defends are the fundamental interests of the big bureaucrat-landlord class in power. In practicing national capitulation, Sung Chiang also pushes the line and policies of the big bureaucrat-landlord class in power. The facts fully show that Sung Chiang is not any "leader of the peasant revolution," but a representative figure of the reactionary landlord class who has sneaked into the insurgent ranks of the peasants. He is not any "people's hero" or "national hero," but a class capitulationist and national capitulationist. The evolution of Sung Chiang from a class capitulationist to a national capitulationist is determined by his own reactionary class essence.

In the mass movement to criticize and discuss Water Margin, the broad revolutionary masses take Chairman Mao's important instruction on criticizing and discussing Water Margin as weapon to analyze Water Margin and to criticize capitulationists. Meanwhile, they have also criticized the erroneous bourgeois and revisionist viewpoints given in commentaries on Water Margin since liberation which publicize the theory of class conciliation and defend Sung Chiang's practice of class capitulation and national capitulation. However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party, is scared to death by the revolutionary mass criticism of capitulationists and of all sorts of fallacies defending the capitulationists, and he undermines such criticism with all his efforts. This bares that Teng Hsiao-p'ing is a modern capitulationist of the Sung Chiang type.

Back in the days of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, Teng Hsiao-p'ing had "advocated class unity" and called on "the Communist Party and the 8th Route Army" "to loyally carry out" traitor Chiang Kai-shek's "line." The Communist Party and the revolutionary people were thus called upon first to implement class capitulation to the landlord-comprador-bourgeoisie and afterward "to loyally carry out" Chiang Kai-shek's national capitulationist line and practice national capitulation to imperialism. Under the brilliant and wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, the Chinese people won the war of resistance against Japan, and this reactionary view of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's was not fulfilled. But viewed from the line, Teng Hsiao-p'ing's view is identical to that of Sung Chiang in Water Margin who practiced first class capitulation and then national capitulation, and loyally carried out the national capitulationist line of Huitsung of Sung.

During the historical period of socialism, Teng Hsiao-p'ing ganged up with Liu Shao-ch'i to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. At home, he capitulated to the bourgeoisie, saying that the proletariat "is not as good as the bourgeoisie." In foreign relations, he advocated the mentality of the slavish comprador to show blind faith in and worship things foreign. He was still a class capitulationist as well as a national capitulationist. After the great proletarian cultural revolution and after his resumption of work, he energetically whipped up again the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. At home, he became the general representative of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. In foreign relations, he wildly advocated the barter of resources for "new technology" of capitalist countries and energetically promoted the slavish comprador philosophy.

What is this if not out-and-out national capitulationism? The facts fully show that like Sung Chiang in Water Margin, Teng Hsiao-p'ing is also a double-strength capitulationist. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's becoming a class capitulationist and national capitulationist is also determined by his reactionary bourgeois essence. Although the ancient capitulationist Sung Chiang and the modern capitulationist Teng Hsiao-p'ing live under different historical conditions, represent different classes and carry out capitulationist lines different in content, they are both representative figures of the reactionary class of a given era practicing class capitulationism as well as national capitulationism.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." This capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing is a modern capitulationist. With the Chinese proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people criticizing and discussing Water Margin, criticizing capitulationists and summing up the essential characteristics of ancient and modern capitulationists, this not only is of profound and real significance to the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and toward carrying through to the end the great struggle for hitting back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, but also is of far-reaching historical significance to combating and preventing revisionism and persevering in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in this century and the next.

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T'IENANMEN SQUARE INCIDENT

Smash Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Two "Fists"

by

Chi Hsün (季 汛)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 14, 1976)

The counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square enables us to further realize why in concocting the article "On the General Program for All Kinds of Work of the Whole Party and the Whole Country" at the instruction of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, they had gleefully claimed that their article was "a fist." The fist is for beating up people. In the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square, the hooligans had demonstrated with the other "fist" what kind of people this "fist" would land on once "struck out." If one was not sure what they meant by the "fist" in the past, they would be able to understand this at a glance now. Didn't a handful of counter-revolutionaries say that in order to achieve their counter-revolutionary ends they would "raise their eyebrows and unsheathe their swords" and "would not be afraid of shedding their blood and laying down their lives"? This reminds us of the frenzied talks of the old counter-revolutionary Hu Feng who said: "I am sharpening my sword and watching and assessing the situation, so that when I have correctly sized it up, I would willingly cut off my head and cast it out to smash that filthy and stinking iron wall." See how unanimous their counter-revolutionary aim, zeal and language are! This also reminds us of the sinister poem of that bunch of renegades and sworn confederates of Liu Shao-ch'i in the "Three Family Village": "Don't say that the scholars are indulged in empty talks, for the places where their heads are cast are stained with blood." These reactionaries are never interested in "empty talks"!

In this "fist" of "On the General Program," there are grasped the magic weapons for "rectification" in nine fields. Each is struck at the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and all are aimed at putting the revolutionary new things and new forces to death. Although this article of theirs was not published in time, yet this "fist" actually had already been "struck out." In the three months of July, August and September last year, there were political rumors in the air and absurd arguments were heard everywhere. This "fist" was being swung. The role this "fist" sought to play was to enkindle and fan up the fire, hire men and buy horses so as to pave the way for the other "fist" to stir up the counter-revolutionary riot and to open up the road for the "home-going contingent" to "go home."

"The wind heralds the coming rain." Since the "fist of non-violence" has been struck out, the "fist of violence" is bound to be used sooner or later. When the "fist of violence" is swung, the "fist of non-violence" is always used also to encourage the "fist of violence." We can consider this as a law of class struggle. When attacking the revolutionary people, all reactionaries always make use of these two "fists" alternately or simultaneously.

Over two thousand years ago, Confucius killed the Legalist vanguard Shao Cheng Mao and also arbitrarily brought "five major charges" against him by means of rumors and sophistry. Was this not the use of both the "fist of non-violence" and the "fist of violence"?

Before the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao unleashed the counter-revolutionary coup, he volubly advocated the reactionary "doctrine of the talented," and again and again declared that it was necessary to install the Chairman of the state. He fabricated five big lies and spread various kinds of sophistry. When he unleashed the counter-revolutionary coup, he even more frenziedly made up counter-revolutionary public opinions to chime in with their atrocious counter-revolutionary acts. After the great leader Chairman Mao exposed their conspiracies and plots, Lin Piao was not reconciled to his defeat and he planned with redoubled efforts for the unleashing of a counter-revolutionary military coup. This also stood for the use of both the "fist of non-violence" and the "fist of violence." In their "Outline of Project '571'," they wrote down that it was necessary to "lay hold of the tool of public opinion" and indicated the weapon they intended to use for murdering the great leader Chairman Mao.

The handful of counter-revolutionaries who backed up Teng Hsiao-p'ing inherited the mantle of Lin Piao's "combined flotilla." On the one hand, with daggers in their hands, they beat up people, set things on fire, and committed atrocities. On the other hand, they put up counter-revolutionary slogans and poems, distributed counter-revolutionary leaflets, and delivered counter-revolutionary speeches. Look, were they not attacking the proletariat at the same time with the "fist of non-violence" and the "fist of violence"?

The monsters and freaks shouted and howled till their voice got husky so as to make a deceptive show of power, but this could not cover up in the least their extreme feebleness and isolation. As soon as the revolutionary public opinion of the proletariat was broadcasted and the iron fist of the proletarian dictatorship was raised, the handful of counter-revolutionary rioters found themselves all alone all of a sudden. They were so scared that they all surrendered their weapons and reactionary leaflets one after another. Once the two revolutionary "iron fists" of the proletariats were used, none of the two counter-revoutionary "fists" of the bourgeoisie could be used.

The experience of class struggle tells us that it is imperative to make firm use of the revolutionary double game to deal with the counter-revolutionary double game. In the course of hitting back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and smashing the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square, we have also acquired fresh experience in this respect. We must soberly see that although the counter-revolutionary double game of the reactionary force with Teng Hsiao-p'ing as the general representative and backstage boss has been shattered to pieces by the revolutionary double game of the proletariat, they would never be reconciled to their defeat. "This social force would still put up a last-ditch struggle before its last breath. It will turn from the defensive to the offensive and will stir up struggle instead of avoiding struggle." (Marx: "Antichurch Movement - Demonstrations at Hyde Park," Collected Works of Marx and Engels,

Vol. XI, p. 363) The enemies will surely attack the proletariat with new tactics. We must study their strategy so as to make more effective use of the revolutionary double game to strike a telling blow at their counter-revolutionary double game. We must create revolutionary public opinion on a large scale, continue to expose and criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and all his criminal acts, hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and continue to track down and suppress the counter-revolutionaries. In a word, we must use revolutionary public opinion to smash counter-revolutionary public opinion, and suppress counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence. We are not ambiguous in the least nor will we show mercy. We will give tit for tat and fight for every inch of ground.

* * *

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "Daringness" and the T'ienanmen Square Incident

by

Li Hsüeh (李雪)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 14, 1976)

Many comrades have already made a class analysis of "bringing the word dare to the fore" volubly clamored by the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing last year. After the handful of class enemies conducted a counter-revolutionary riot at T'ienanmen Square in support of Teng Hsiao-p'ing in early April, when we take another look at Teng Hsiao-p'ing's word "dare," we have a clearer understanding of its essence. Teng Hsiao-p'ing once encouraged a person, who had been criticized by the broad masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution, to "work boldly" after he resumed work. "Don't be afraid of making mistakes. So long as others accuse you of restoration, you have done a good job." Look, because Teng Hsiao-p'ing's agitation work was "carried out" "so well," a counter-revolutionary riot did break out at T'ienanmen Square in early April. Actually, what he called "dare" and "work boldly" sought to "bring trouble" to the world of the proletariat so that the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party could subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

The handful of counter-revolutionaries who perpetrated acts of violence at T'ienanmen Square could be considered as the fullest revelation of the real meaning of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's word "dare." Look, "for the sake of genuine Marxism-Leninism, we are not afraid of shedding our blood and laying down our lives; the day modernization in four fields is realized, we will come back to offer libations and sacrifices." Here, what they called "the day modernization in four fields is realized" has nothing to do with socialist modernization. It is in fact the day capitalism is restored. Although they have given it the cloak of "genuine Marxism-Leninism," their malicious attack against Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the dictatorship of the proletariat has exposed its true identity without reserve.

A handful of counter-revolutionary hooligans dreamed of the "day" when capitalism would be restored. For this reason, they "dared" to face universal condemnation, and vowed that "they are not afraid of shedding blood and laying down their lives." At T'ienanmen Square in the capital, they set the buildings and cars on fire and also beat up the worker-militia, people's police and PLA guards. They were swollen with counter-revolutionary arrogance. All these were openly carried out with the ensign of supporting Teng Hsiao-p'ing. This has most clearly manifested the meaning of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's word "dare."

Why did Teng Hsiao-p'ing clamor for "bringing the word dare to the fore"? Seen from its essence, this is not because Teng Hsiao-p'ing has any terrible strength but just because he is so timid that he dares not do something and has therefore to strengthen his own courage and that of the class he represents. This is determined by the decadent and feeble nature

of the reactionary class on the decline. The target of socialist revolution is the bourgeoisie, and the capitalist-roaders in the Party, i.e., the bourgeoisie in the Party, are the main target of the struggle of the socialist revolution. The great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao hidden in the Party. The Party's basic line has gone deep into the hearts of the people and the dictatorship of the proletariat is daily consolidated. The criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the criticism on Water Margin have further consolidated and developed the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution. All these have made the new and the old bourgeoisie in the Party who look upon Teng Hsiao-p'ing as their general representative and the unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists so panicky that they do not know what to do. Therefore, Teng Hsiao-p'ing has to seek help from the word "dare" in order to pull together the bourgeoisie whom he represents and who is at the end of the rope. This feeble nature has been clearly exposed in the T'ienanmen Square incident. When the worker-militia in the capital shows its mettle a little, the handful of counter-revolutionaries tremble with fear and are rounded up without any resistance.

The counter-revolutionary incident at T'ienanmen Square also shows that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's word "dare" is an expression of the deathbed struggle of the reactionary class on the delcine. Just as a dog will leap over a wall in desperation, the toppled class is bound to translate their hope for restoration into action with their effort and frenzied enthusiasm grown ten-fold and their hatred grown a hundredfold. We must not slacken our vigilance just because of the feeble nature of the enemy.

Things in the world are always governed by the law of unity of opposites. Since there is the reactionary spirit of the bourgeoisie with Teng Hsiao-p'ing as its general representative which dares to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, there is also bound to be the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat and the working masses which dares to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism. In carrying out socialist revolution and waging struggle for communism, we are filled with such dauntless spirit. "Only heroes can quell tigers and leopards, and wild bears never daunt the brave." Since the bourgeoisie has the courage to challenge the proletariat, the proletariat should dare to give tit for tat and strike back. At the order of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, billions of masses open fire on Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The worker-militia, people's police, PLA guards and revolutionary masses in the capital have taken decisive revolution-ary actions to shatter to pieces the handful of counter-revolutionaries who were unbridled for a while. Are there still people who "dare" to make trouble in this way? A stronger and more effective iron fist of the dictatorship of the proletariat is waiting for them!

* * *

What Is Meant By "The Day of the Four Modernizations"

by

Li Pao-te (李报德) of a certain unit of the Wuhan armed force units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 14, 1976)

During the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square, a handful of counter-revolutionaries rocked the skies with the shout of "the day of four modernizations." After all, what are they up to? What is their "day of four modernizations" like?

The uproar for "the day of four modernizations" is a component of the anti-Party chorus conducted by Teng Hsiao-p'ing's baton. Teng Hsiao-p'ing and those whipping up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts under his command all frenziedly yell against the great proletarian cultural revolution personally launched and led by Chairman Mao. One by one, they frenziedly yell against the revolution in education, the revolution in public health, the revolution in literature and art, and the series of revolutionary measures adopted by our Party to restrict bourgeois rights. In a word, they say that the revolution in all spheres is guilty of the major crime of "holding back the four modernizations."

The handful of counter-revolutionaries who stirred up the counter-revolutionary riot at T'ienanmen Square toed the line of Teng Hsiao-p'ing. They were also of the view that all actions for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat impeded the realization of their "day of four modernizations." Therefore, a handful of reactionaries assembled under the black banner of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and shouted in one voice that those who disapproved of their "day of four modernizations" were "Chin Shih Huang," "anti-Marxist class enemies" and "scholars who emasculate Marxism-Leninism," and they would be told "to go to hell." However, although they had covered up the brand on their faces, they bared the coats of arms on their hindquarters. They spread poison to vilify the great proletarian cultural revolution and attack the dictatorship of the proletariat. The so-called "day of four modernizations" was precisely an arrow they shot from the dark at Marxism-Leninism, and at Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

Since time immemorial, all decaying classes and reactionaries know how to obtain the trust of people by fraud in order to sell their tricks. Making use of the people's desire for turning our country into a socialist modern power at an early date, Teng Hsiao-p'ing hung out the gilded signboard of "everything for the four modernizations" and vigorously carried out fraudulent deals for restoration and regression on behalf of the bourgeoisie. People of the class he represented understood without being told this kind of underhand job.

The handful of class enemies who stirred up the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square disguised Teng Hsiao-p'ing as the incarnation of "the four modernizations." Whoever opposed Teng Hsiao-p'ing would be opponents to the "four modernizations." Those who defended Teng

Hsiao-p'ing and allowed him to further usurp leadership and seize power in the Party and to realize their "day of modernization in four fields," or the day of capitalist restoration, would play a "decisive" role. Otherwise, as an unrepentant capitalist-roader put it, "There would be one day when we are all doomed." Since Teng Hsiao-p'ing was such a "hero" who "governed the nation and brought peace and tranquillity to the country," how dared you to criticize him! So, this handful of hooligans "stood forth," to air grievances for Teng Hsiao-p'ing. They acted as Teng Hsiao-p'ing's body-guards and also wanted to nominate him as "Premier" and cast him in the role of China's Nagy. This fully shows that the so-called "day of four modernizations" is but the white pendant flown by the class enemy for calling home the soul of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The "day of four modernizations" is at the same time also an advertisement put out by the class enemy for recruiting monsters and freaks. In their view, all kinds of "authorities," "hermits," "those who have fallen into obscurity" and "home-going contingents" who are of "advantage" to the realization of the "day of four modernizations" could be assembled under this black banner, and all could "play the leading role." What kind of people are they? Some are new and old bourgeois elements, some are reactionary men of letters in the service of the landlord and bourgeois classes, and some are renegades, enemy agents and other scums of society who have been purged from the revolutionary ranks. In short, "no matter whether the cats are white or black," so long as they "catch mice" and are able to serve their reactionary cause of restoring capitalism, they would be invited and brought to a high level, just like what Lin Piao said and did: "Guide them to high offices, support them with good salaries and give them important posts." No wonder that as soon as this advertisement was put out, "able people of all kinds flocked in." Some delivered "impassioned" reactionary speeches, some stealthily distributed reactionary leaflets, some wrote reactionary poems with carefully chosen words, and some bared their fangs and claws, beat up people and set things on fire, thus starting frenzied attacks against the proletariat!

Despite the fact that these people bared their fangs and claws and swaggered like a conquering hero, they were in fact very empty at heart, because they had neither truth nor the broad masses on their side. So, they looked upon these marvellous words of "day of four modernizations" as their stimulant and cardinala ampoule. Like the drowning men in the boundless sea clinging to a piece of decayed log, they depended on it to encourage each other: Fear not! Make trouble -- the more uproarious the better. Doesn't Teng Hsiao-p'ing want us to put the word "daring" above all else? We "are not afraid of shedding blood and laying down our lives" for the "day of four modernizations." "Who could suppress us"! It sounded so dignified and imposing as if they were actually heroes and brave men. Didn't every one of them get so scared that they squatted down on the ground and trembled all over for fear of punishment by the dictatorship of the proletariat when their plot was exposed?

At present, we should see what is after all the "day of four modernizations" so zealously advocated by the handful of class enemies. Concerning this, they have already sketched for us the best illustration with their own words and deeds. Whatever they said would have something to do with "four

modernizations," but they deliberately concealed the class essence of their "four modernizations." Interpreted according to their concepts, haven't Soviet revisionism and US imperialism of today the most ideal "day of four modernizations"? They have brought to fruition so many "transformations," but what are the aims of their "transformations"? Their mechanization is for manufacturing aircraft, tanks, warships and fieldguns for stirring up and unleashing aggressive wars. Their chemicalization is for manufacturing incendiary bombs and tear-gas bombs for massacring the people. Soviet revisionist electrification has also been put to use for humiliating the revolutionary people in the "electrotherapy room" of the "mental hospital." As Chairman Mao states in the article, "Farewell, Leighton Stuart," "True, the United States has science and technology. But unfortunately they are in the grip of capitalism, not in the hands of the people, and are used to exploit and oppress the people at home and to perpetrate aggression and to slaughter people abroad."

Let us take a look at their actions to see how these counter-revolutionary rioters "treasure" modernization after all! In the capital of the great socialist motherland and at T'ienanmen Square, they savagely beat up people and grabbed everything on the one hand, and on the other hand, they set fire to buildings and automobiles. In the name of mourning the revolutionary martyrs (which was in fact for confusing people), they actually created counter-revolutionary public opinion, and ruined at will an abundance of precious material resources accumulated by the working masses for the realization of socialist modernization. Furthermore, they actually were so overbearing as to call for lowering the bright red national flag of the People's Republic of China at T'ienanmen Square. What a shocking scene they had made of the counter-revolutionary riot! They had used their action to show most clearly that their so-called "day of four modernizations" referred to the time when the red flag would be lowered and capitalism restored.

Our socialist motherland will surely grow more rapidly to maturity amidst the storm of class struggle. We will persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and forge ahead along the navigation route opened up by the great proletarian cultural revolution under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Our magnificent goal of building a socialist modern power will surely be realized, and the plot of the reactionary class which vainly attempts to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism will in the end be smashed. Toward the handful of class enemies who advocate the so-called "day of the four modernizations," history has drawn up a conclusion for them: "We ask the God of Plague: 'Where are you bound?' Paper barges aflame and candle-light illuminate the sky."

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The Enemy Is Dealt a Heavy Blow and the People Are Educated

by

Our Own Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 17, 1976)

The counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square has aroused the indignation of the people of the whole country. Sharing the same hatred against the common enemy, hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians have indignantly denounced the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party and the handful of class enemies who engineered the counter-revolutionary riot. The roaring waves of revolutionary mass criticism surge and are rolling forward.

This revolutionary current has manifested the tremendous might of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, the unprecedented consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and the strong solidarity of the whole Party, the whole country and the people of the whole country.

This revolutionary current has declared the bankruptcy of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the miserable failure of the plot of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and a handful of class enemies to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

The struggle has tempered the people, and the people have won victory. In the capital of the great socialist motherland, the broad masses of Party members, cadres and people, from various departments of the Party Central Committee to the various basic-level units in Peking Municipality, feel that the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square has given us a vivid lesson on class struggle and enabled us to understand more deeply the importance of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarding against capitalist restoration.

Touching on his own impression, a Peking cleaning worker responsible for the environmental hygiene of T'ienanmen Square said: In the old society, we were suppressed at the lowest stratum in the society. It is Chairman Mao who has made us masters of the state. How in many a quiet night we, with profound proletarian feelings toward Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, sweat to keep T'ienanmen Square spick and span. However, a handful of counter-revolutionaries behaved badly at T'ienanmen Square and used extremely decadent and vulgar reactionary language to maliciously attack the great leader Chairman Mao and howled and barked in a most shameless way to sing the praises of Teng Hsiao-p'ing, a restorationist zealot. If this handful of class enemies' counter-revolutionary plot should be allowed to come through, then we would again be reduced to slaves of the old society. At the thought of this, how can we not burst with rage!

Chang Yen-hui, a cleaning worker who had for several years labored diligently and assiduously in front of T'ienanmen Square said, "We must not only serve well as cleaning workers at T'ienanmen Square but also especially play well the role of a fighter in class struggle. We must sweep into the garbage container of history the handful of counter-revolutionaries who dared to carry out sabotage and create disturbances."

From the wounded worker-militiamen, people's policemen and army guards and revolutionary masses, many medical workers saw the brandishing of swords at rabid counter-attack made by the class enemy against the proletariat. They were seized with utter hatred against the rioters.

Ts'ao Hsing-kao, director of the General Hospital of the Peking PLA Units, braved hails of bullets in the years of the revolutionary war to save the wounded and had got wounded himself. Now, seeing the blood-stained dressings on his class brothers and feeling a wound scar on his body, he was deeply touched and said, "Class struggle has not died out. The class enemy has not laid down his butcher's knife. We must continue to fight and resolutely struggle against the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party and all class enemies."

The sales assistants of the Tungfeng Market personally took part in the battle to safeguard T'ienanmen Square by providing meals to the militiamen on night duty there. They received a profound education in this serious class struggle. Chu Shu-lan, a young sales assistant, formerly thought that the class enemy dared not carry out sabotage at T'ienanmen Square in broad daylight. The vivid facts of class struggle made her realize that the counter-revolutionaries were determined by their class nature to carry out sabotage. Where the red banners flutter higher, their hatred runs deeper. We must at all times maintain a high degree of revolutionary vigilance.

It is precisely in this way that the facts of class struggle have educated the people, sharpened their eyes and raised their ideological consciousness. A woman carpenter worker and CYL member, Lin Li-tung bravely struggled against the handful of class enemies at T'ienanmen Square. She participated in an emergency task of repairing a burned-down PLA barracks on April 6. She witnessed the evidences of crimes perpetrated by the handful of class enemies. Waves of anger churned in her mind. In the past, she always thought that under the powerful dictatorship of the proletariat, even if there were a few counter-revolutionaries at work, they could do nothing that would "amount to anything." This counter-revolutionary atrocity of the class enemy sounded a warning to her. She thought of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Liu Shao-ch'i advocated the theory of the dying out of class struggle. But he himself never ceased to wage class struggle. He wanted to protect his bunch of renegades and sworn followers. Lin Piao wanted to overthrow the proletariat and attempted a coup. Did class struggle die out?" With deep feeling, she said, "The theory of the dying out of class struggle advocated by Teng Hsiao-p'ing is precisely aimed at lulling the militant will of the people, so the bourgeoisie can launch an attack against the proletariat." At a criticism meeting, burning with rage, she roundly criticized Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and denounced the counter-revolutionary atrocity of a handful of class enemies. When carrying out emergency repair work, she feared neither hardship nor

fatigue, but kept working one shift after another. Her one desire was to repair the barracks and give it a more splendorous appearance. Let the bourgeoisie and the handful of class enemies tremble. The determination of the revolutionary people to fight for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be shaken.

The counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square fully shows that within our Party there really exists the bourgeoisie and that in society there is really counter-revolution. "The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." The class enemy is still putting up a deathbed struggle. We cannot at any time forget class struggle and relax our revolutionary vigilance.

Wang Chün-hsien, Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Peking No. 2 Cotton Textile Mill, was an old cadre who followed the revisionist line in running enterprises before the great cultural revolution. During the great cultural revolution, he received criticism and help from the masses and learned a profound lesson on class struggle and the two-line struggle. Bearig this historical lesson in mind, he firmly took class struggle as the key link. In the heated class struggle at T'ienanmen Square, he led the worker-militiamen of the mill to participate in the battle. In those few days he pondered deeply over these questions: Why do the handful of counter-revolutionaries shamelessly and openly extol Teng Hsiao-p'ing? Why do this handful of counter-revolutionaries still openly peddle Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist trash at a time when the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts is advancing from victory to victory? This is because Teng Hsiao-p'ing is the general representative of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. The new and old bourgeoisie and the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists who have not been properly reformed have all pinned their hopes for capitalist restoration on Teng Hsiao-p'ing. On his part, Teng Hsiao-p'ing has taken this handful of class enemies as a social foundation on which to push his counter-revolutionary revisionist line and restore capitalism. Our struggle with Teng Hsiao-p'ing is a life-and-death one. At such a crucial moment, every Communist and every revolutionary cadre must unfurl the banner and take a firm stand. At the thought of this, Wang Chün-hsien was filled with vigor. In the battle against the counter-revolutionaries, he was wounded in the head but he still persisted in continuing the fight with others.

The counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square is a bad thing and also a good thing. It has exposed the enemy and educated the people. The revolutionary people have stirred up their thoroughgoing proletarian reovlutionary spirit and acted in opposition to Teng Hsiao-p'ing and the handful of class enemies. Is not the enemy doing his best to disrupt the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts and giving every thought to extolling Teng Hsiao-p'ing? The revolutionary people will all the more consciously and firmly keep to the general orientation of struggle, penetratingly criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and whip up a new surging tide in repulsing the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. Is the enemy not making a vain attempt to wreck revolution and disrupt production? The revolutionary people perseveringly "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war" so as to win victories in both revolution and production.

To safeguard the Great Hall of the People, the worker-militiamen of the Peking Thermal Power Plant bravely fought against the counter-revolutionaries at the risk of their own lives at T'ienanmen Square. Back in the plant, they again whipped up a new surging tide in grasping revolution and promoting production. After worker-militiaman Chi Yü-k'uan was injured by the hooligans, the leadership told him many times to take a rest so that he could convalesce from his wound. But he refused to get off the "fireline."

When the turbo-generator workshop was making an overhaul of the No. 3 low-pressure deoxygenator, many workers were away participating in the battle at T'ienanmen Square. Those workers who remained vied with each other to shoulder the heavy burdens. Each of them did the work of several. As a result, the overhaul was accomplished triumphantly ahead of schedule.

The class enemy have been hit a heavy blow, but they will not be reconciled to their own defeat. The revolutionary people have won a great victory, and we must look at the struggle after the victory. The workers aptly say: We must pick up the pen as a weapon and concentrate fire on criticizing the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing and push to a new height the struggle to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts.

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CRITICISM OF TENG HSIAO-P'ING

Shanghai Steam Turbine Plant Workers Criticize
Teng Hsiao-p'ing's Revisionist Line in Industry

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 7, 1976)

the workers of the shanghai steam turbine plant have deepened their criticism of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line in industry.

last summer and autumn, the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping, acting behind the backs of chairman mao and the party central committee, instructed his agents to concoct a set of revisionist regulations on industrial management, namely, "questions concerning the speeding up of industrial development". the regulations propagate the doctrine of the dying out of class struggle and the revisionist theory of productive forces, and advertise such sinister stuff as "letting specialists run factories", "technique in command" "omnipotence of regulations" "material incentives" and slavish comprador philosophy. the regulations oppose the charter of the anshan iron and steel company, which sets forth china's basic principles for running industry -- keep politics firmly in command; strengthen party leadership; launch vigorous mass movements; institute the system of cadre participation in productive labour and worker participation in management, of reform of irrational and outdated rules and regulations, and of close co-operation among cadres, workers and technicians; and go full steam ahead with the technical revolution.

in concocting the regulations, teng hsiao-ping did not aim to speed up industrial development; he aimed to restore capitalism.

in the last few months, the plant party committee has used the regulations as teaching material by negative example to deepen revolutionary mass criticism. leading comrades on the party committee took the lead in putting up big-character posters to criticize the regulations. workers' theoretical study groups wrote articles on how material incentives, advocated as they were by the regulations, serve to restore capitalism.

first of all, the cadres and workers concentrated their fire on the revisionist programme "taking the three directives as the key link" advanced in the regulations. the programme is a distortion of chairman mao's instructions by putting his directives on promoting stability and unity and developing the national economy on a par with that on studying the theory of proletarian dictatorship. it negates chairman mao's teaching that class struggle must be taken as the key link for all work.

the cadres and workers say: "chairman mao has time and again taught us to take the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie as the key link. to attack the proletariat, the bourgeoisie, however, invariably opposes taking class struggle as the key link. teng hsiao-ping represents the bourgeoisie. he therefore advanced the fallacy 'taking the three directives as the key link' and negated the principal contradiction on the industrial front being the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, in a vain attempt to divert industrial development from its socialist orientation."

the cadres and workers also exposed the reactionary essence of teng hsiao-ping's revisionist methods of running enterprises, namely, controlling, checking and suppressing the workers on the one hand and tempting them with material incentives on the other.

they recalled that this was exactly what had happened under liu shao-chi's revisionist line before the cultural revolution. it suppressed the workers' enthusiasm for socialism and undermined the socialist relations among people. there were even limits to the number of times a day for workers to go to the lavatory. with great indignation, the workers said: "the capitalist-roaders were enforcing bourgeois dictatorship over us." "it's fine that the cultural revolution has done away with the revisionist rules and regulations and conventions," they added.

teng hsiao-ping's revisionist regulations on industrial management call for "rectifying the management of enterprises and raising the level of management". they aim to nullify the achievements of the cultural revolution, negate the workers' role as masters of the country and switch the enterprises back to the old revisionist way. through criticism, the workers have brought their revolutionary spirit and enthusiasm for socialism into full play. in the last two months, 21,000 workers have taken part in "voluntary communist labour".

the workers and cadres also criticized the slavish comprador philosophy embodied in the regulations.

workers, technicians and cadres recalled that the plant made a 6,000-kilowatt turbine in 1956, a 50,000-kilowatt turbine in 1958 and a 125,000-kilowatt turbine and a large-capacity high-temperature, high-pressure inter reheated turbine during the cultural revolution. they say: "chairman mao's principle on independence and self-reliance is the only correct line for the development of china's industry. only by adhering to this principle can the turbine building industry develop rapidly."

the criticism of slavish comprador philosophy has promoted the technical innovations movement in the plant. the workers of the diesel engine workshop have achieved gratifying results on a scientific research project started several years ago to improve the structure of the diesel engines. initial success has been made in trial-producing a large-capacity gas turbine. the workers have introduced a cold-broaching method to make blades for the turbines. this ensures a saving of 40 percent of raw materials and cuts manufacturing time by half. over the past three months, the plant has introduced 116 technical innovations, five times the number for the corresponding period of last year.

OPEN-DOOR EDUCATION

Tsinghua University Provides Open Door Schooling on Yellow River

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1976)

during the past seven years teachers and students of the hydraulic engineering department of tsinghua university have achieved excellent results in "open door" education by taking the yellow river as their "big classroom". this revolutionary innovation blazed a trail for china's proletarian revolution in education.

the yellow river, china's second largest, has the highest silt content in the world, averaging 37.6 kilogrammes per cubic metre. the loess plateau in its middle reaches feeds the river 1,600 million tons of sand and earth a year. the amount of silt carried annually by the yellow river to its lower reaches, if built into a one-metre-high, one-metre-wide embankment, would circle the equator 27 times. big floods are frequent in the middle reaches during the high-water season.

during his 1952 inspection of the yellow river chairman mao issued the great call, "work on the yellow river must be done well". this marks the beginning of china's great scheme to bring the river under permanent control. now the centuries-old, disaster-ridden, low-yield areas in the yellow river basin have taken on a new look.

during the reconstruction of the key sanmen gorge project on the yellow river, the teachers and students and the workers and technicians there put their heads

together to solve the problem of the silting up of the reservoir.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution workers had once proposed speeding up the discharge of the silt-laden water by boring open the hitherto sealed water outlets in the lower part of the dam. the outlets had been bored when the dam was under construction and sealed off upon its completion. the organizations concerned asked the hydraulic engineering department of tsinghua to study and try out the workers' proposal. instead of studying the problem on the spot, some teachers of the department carried out experiments in the laboratory with a simplified model and rejected the proposal on the grounds that it would affect the safety of the dam.

after staying at the sanmen gorge site, the teachers and students came to know from their own experience how necessary it was to solve the silt problems for the dam. under the leadership of the sanmen gorge engineering bureau they conducted experiments on the spot with the help of local workers and technicians in the release of stress in reinforced concrete. they discovered that the laboratory experiments had failed to take into consideration many important factors at the dam and in conditions surrounding it.

based on on-site investigations and scientific research, the teachers and students agreed that the workers' proposal for rebuilding the sanmen gorge project was scientifically correct. it would not harm the dam provided measures are taken to reinforce the structure. a new reconstruction plan was worked out incorporating the workers' original proposal. compared with an earlier plan, the new plan represented a saving of 12 months' time and 700 million yuan in building costs.

the contrasting results of the two experiments before and after the great cultural revolution not just reflected the right or wrong of the two different designs. they proved the truth that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." this experience was in itself a forceful criticism of teng hsiao-ping's attempt to restore the old educational system and the revisionist line of scientific research.

inspired by the initial victory they had won in their open door schooling on the yellow river, the teachers and students of tsinghua have strengthened their determination to continue along the road of combining theory with practice and of intellectuals integrating with the workers and peasants.

among the teachers, some older ones have come to change their minds and feelings. professor hsia chen-huan, who is over 60, is a specialist in the silt problems. he studied the subjects in north america, west europe and the soviet union. but before the great cultural revolution, he never fully contributed to the yellow river harnessing project.

encouraged by the cultural revolution he decided he must get into the mass struggle to remould his world outlook in order to contribute his knowledge and energy to the people and to the educational revolution which could directly serve the harnessing of the yellow river. in the current open door schooling at some places along the river, he has set up short-term training classes for the poor and lower-middle peasants. with them he has collected and studied a wealth of information and data on the subjects concerned. "really, i thought you were 'old' when you were only 40. now," a teacher said to the professor recently, "you are grey at the temples but you look like a young man." "the road chairman mao has pointed out to us is a vast revolutionary road with bright future. i'm going to march forward on it and never turn back excl." said hsia chen-huan.

in the course of the revolution in education, the hydraulic engineering department of tsinghua university set up a specialty on river silt control in october 1974. with the inception of this new specialty, the multi-purpose base for teaching, scientific research and production at the sanmen gorge was enlarged to serve the yellow river scheme.

students chosen for the new specialty are children of workers and peasants living in the yellow river valley and demobilized people's liberation armymen. inspired by chairman mao's call "work on the yellow river must be done well", they are studying with a strong desire to fulfil the age-old wishes of the people in the yellow river valley.

in cooperation with related departments, teachers and students of the specialty made a detailed study of the records in 1952-60 and 1969-74 of 84 heavy torrents along the yellow river and of their silt content. they discovered that the silt deposited in the lower reaches of the yellow river consisted mainly of coarse sand flowing from several tributaries in its middle reaches.

based on this analysis, they proposed that emphasis be placed on controlling the loss of coarse sand in an area of 40,000 square kilometres out of an area ten times as big in the loess plateau marked off for erosion control.

supported by the yellow river water conservancy commission and the authorities in various localities, the teachers and students trekked long distances surveying the yellow river tributaries in shensi, ningsia, kansu, inner mongolia and shansi. they visited communes and brigades in the loess plateau noted for their achievements in erosion control so as to seek ways to control the yellow river silt. in shansi and shensi provinces, they also helped sum up the advanced experience of the masses in conserving water and soil, utilizing the water and silt of the yellow river and its tributaries and reducing the amount of sand flowing into the yellow river proper. the reports they wrote and the plans they mapped out for controlling the yellow river silt were highly appreciated by related departments.

at the same time, another group of teachers and students joined the peasants in the lower reaches of the yellow river in their work of leading in silt-laden river water and using the deposited silt to create fertile fields.

in a district in kenli county, shantung province, near the estuary of the yellow river, the teachers and students discovered that local efforts to use yellow river silt to create fields were sometimes unsuccessful because the river flow fluctuated greatly. when the flow was small, the water could not force a passage through the sluice gates which were blocked by heavy silt.

the teachers and students analysed the data they had gathered. they suggested increasing the flow of the silt-laden water so that it could gather enough power to carry away the heavy silt blocking the sluice gates.

a new plan was worked out with the aid of the tsinghua teachers and students. they joined the local peasants in digging an 80-metre-wide, 4-kilometre-long channel, which was narrower than the old channel and would build up the flow of the silt-laden water diverted from the yellow river. under the unified leadership of the local party organization, the poor and lower-middle peasants worked for five straight months to complete the project. they succeeded in using the yellow river silt to turn nearly 3,500 hectares of wasteland into fertile fields.

in the last seven years, the teachers and students of the hydraulic engineering department of tsinghua university have thus conscientiously steeled themselves at the sanmen gorge site and along the yellow river in order to render better service to the people. the worker-peasant-soldier students say: "we come from the ranks of the workers and peasants and we'll never forget them. if we give up the good qualities

of the workers and peasants, we would become members of the bourgeois intellectual elite, wouldn't we?"

the teachers and students have compiled five kinds of textbooks on the theory of controlling river silt and reservoir silt based on their practical experience in the yellow river harnessing scheme. these textbooks draw on the rich experience of the masses and are suited to the needs of the country. this is a far cry from past conditions when teaching material was seriously divorced from practice. the teachers and students completed some 30 items of scientific research, more than half of which have been adopted or are being tried out by related departments.

in addition, they have run short-term classes and correspondence courses to train peasant-technicians in water conservancy, reservoir and irrigation system management and hydrological work as well as surveying, construction and mechanical and electrical engineering.

LITERARY AND ART ACTIVITIES

Cultural Revolution Boosts Literary, Art Activities of Minority Korean Nationality in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jun. 6, 1976)

the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought about the florescence of revolutionary literary and art activities in a minority area of northeast china's kirin province.

professional and amateur art troupes in the yenpien korean autonomous prefecture have created and presented a large number of dances, songs, dramas and operas which reflect the current life and struggle, recreate the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers and eulogize the great victories in socialist revolution and construction. these works are well received by people of all nationalities throughout the country.

in the past decade, many professional and sparetime theatrical festivals have been sponsored in this autonomous prefecture in which more than 100 performances were presented, two song festivals and four short-term musical training sessions were held, and more than 2,100 works were brought together into

seven collections of songs. at the same time through mass fine art creation activities two fine art exhibitions were arranged in which a total of 370 paintings were displayed. all this shows a thriving scene on the literary and art front in the prefecture.

the popularization of model revolutionary theatrical works during the cultural revolution has added another dimension to the cultural life of this minority nationality, which has a strong aptitude for singing and dancing. the yenpien song and dance ensemble has produced in the korean vernacular a full-length version of the "song of the dragon river" adapted from the modern revolutionary peking opera of the same title, and the yenpien modern drama troupe has produced adaptations of the modern revolutionary peking operas "the red lantern", "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and "azalea mountain" in the korean vernacular. in the last few years, the performing troupes in the cities and counties of the autonomous prefecture have put on more than 500 performances of model revolutionary theatrical works.

literary and art workers in the yenpien prefecture have studied hard chairman mao's revolutionary concepts in literature and art and the experience gained in creating the model revolutionary theatrical works. they have conscientiously implemented chairman mao's principles "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new". through bold transformations, the folk songs and dances of korean nationality have delicate grace, and their dance movements have become lively, natural and charged with force. as a result, these korean folk dances, instilled with new, healthy, forthright and enthusiastic revolutionary content, have presented worker-peasant-soldier heroes and have become a fine art form serving the revolutionary struggles.

many korean song and dance items have been presented in peking, kwangchow and other big cities where they have been warmly welcomed by people of all nationalities throughout china for their strong national character and revolutionary militancy. they include a song and dance item entitled "the people of yenpien love chairman mao", a dance drama "celebrate good harvests", a solo dance "pig-raising girl" and a ballet "militiawomen on the frontier area" created by the yenpien song and dance ensemble, and songs "the red sun lights up the frontier area", "i transport timber for the revolution" and a dance drama "the first step" by the hotung county art troupe.

professional art workers in the autonomous prefecture adhere to the orientation of serving workers, peasants and soldiers and devote one third to one half of their time

performing for them in factories, mines and villages. under the slogan to "go to the big theatre of the countryside in service of workers, peasants and soldiers", members of the prefecture modern drama troupe have since 1974 travelled 2,500 kilometres and given over 230 performances in 230 production brigades of 36 rural people's communes. once, when they were on their way to give a performance at a production brigade in huichun county in the border area, a snowstorm arose which buried and flattened the local crops under snow. despite the fatigue from the long journey, as soon as they arrived at their destination, they put down their bed rolls and joined the peasants in getting in the crops. they gave the performances as scheduled that evening.

a large number of professional and sparetime artists of korean nationality are maturing. the yenpien korean autonomous prefecture, with a population of one million, has more than 10,000 sparetime literary and art workers, and over 40 factories and mines and 500 production brigades have their own amateur art troupes. in addition, the prefecture has 10 professional art troupes. chin feng-hao, now deputy director of the kirin provincial cultural bureau, is an outstanding composer who has come to the fore from a rural sparetime art troupe in the cultural revolution. the outstanding songs of korean nationality he has composed such as "the people of yenpien love chairman mao", "the red sun lights up the frontier area" and "a hundred flowers are blossoming in the motherland" have become popular songs for singers and revolutionary people throughout the country.

EARTHQUAKES

People in Earthquake Afflicted Area in Yunnan Resume Production, Rebuild Homes

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jun. 7, 1976)

inspired by the kind solicitude of chairman mao and the party central committee, people of various nationalities in the earthquake afflicted area in yunnan province are confidently fighting to offset the effects of the earthquakes. they are busily planting crops while deepening their criticism of teng hsiao-ping and their struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. everywhere all-out efforts are made to grasp revolution and promote production and to wrest good harvests in a year of severe natural disaster.

during the present busy farming season, cadres in the quake-stricken area are zealously leading the multi-national commune peasants in grasping revolution and promoting production, doing a good job in both relief work and the rush-planting of crops. the commune peasants are enthusiastically working in the fields from morning till night, determined to redouble their efforts to make up for the losses caused by the earthquakes.

after the occurrence of two strong earthquakes in the lungling-luhsi area in western yunnan on may 29, chairman mao and the party central committee with great concern sent a message of sympathy and a delegation to the people of the afflicted area. walking across mountains in heavy rain for a dozen hours, cerenwangdan of tibetan nationality, deputy secretary of the yunnan provincial party committee, led cadres, medical teams and seismologists to the hardest hit communes and production brigades. they are working side by side with the multi-national people in offsetting the effects of the earthquakes. wan hsiao-hui, a young woman cadre of tai nationality and deputy secretary of the party committee of the tehung autonomous prefecture of tai and chingpo nationalities, led a delegation and a medical team to the quake-stricken area and joined the local cadres and commune members in their struggle against the natural disaster. cadres of lungling county and luhsi county went to the homes of tai, penglung, chingpo, lisu, yi, pai, hui and han nationalities to convey to them the party central committee's message of sympathy. on hearing this message an old tai woman of the chengkuan commune, luhsi county, said with tears in her eyes: "in the old society, we were oppressed by chieftains and headmen and we, poor and lower-middle peasants, always lived in misery even when there was no natural calamity. today, thanks to chairman mao's solicitude, we are the happiest people even when earthquakes struck."

the cadres have stood in the forefront in the fight against natural calamities. hsiung ti-yu, party branch secretary of the tapa brigade, chenan commune, tungting county raced against time in going around seven brigades before the earthquakes took place to organize speedy and safe evacuation of the commune members. tuan chao-chung, party branch secretary of the chentung brigade, though himself injured, travelled to all five production teams of his brigade. together with barefoot doctors he rescued eight injured commune members and enabled them to receive timely medical treatment. the party branch of the chinchuping brigade, mengmao commune of the same county, has made a point of spreading information on earthquake and precautionary measures against it among the masses for the last few years. on the evening of may 29, the cadres first noticed unusual phenomena foreboding a strong earthquake and promptly broadcast warnings to the commune members. then all people and livestock in the sheds evacuated to safe places. though a lot of houses were demolished by the earthquakes, not a single person or animal was injured. the cadres and commune members said proudly: "earthquake is nothing to be feared. man can conquer nature. as long as we are alive we are certainly able to build our socialist new villages into more prosperous ones excl."

as soon as the earthquakes occurred, the people's hospital in the town of mangshih immediately organized medical personnel to help evacuate the in-patients and to give emergency treatment to people injured in the earthquakes.

the party organizations at various levels in the earthquake-stricken area persisted in taking class struggle as the key link and criticizing teng hsiao-ping's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they called meetings of cadres and commune members to study chairman mao's important instructions and the party central committee's message of sympathy. the cadres and masses voiced their determination to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, with deeds in counteracting the effects of the earthquakes.

ELECTRONICS AND INSTRUMENTS INDUSTRIES

Electronics, Instruments Industries Flourish in Chungking, Southwest China

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 7, 1976)

a several-dozen-fold increase in the decade, since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966, highlights the rapid growth of the electronics and instruments industries in the well-known mountain city of chungking, southwest china.

chungking had practically no electronics industry before the cultural revolution, and the three small instruments factories then had a very low production capacity. now the city boasts over 60 factories turning out several hundred products including meters for industrial automation, electrical engineering instruments, analytical, optical and geological apparatus, level gauges, radio elements and parts, electron valve components and testing devices. a fairly integrated system of these industries ranging from the production of materials and basic elements to the study and manufacture of complete sets has in the main come into being.

among the 160 products turned out by chungking's electronics plants are black and white and colour television sets, table-type electronic computers, transistor radio sets and oscilloscopes. the signal generators for colour television produced by the chungking testing instruments factory, the first of their kind made in china, have been commended by the users as up to advanced standards in their characteristic and other main indexes.

devoting its main attention to industrial automation, the local instruments industry is mass producing thermometers, pressure gauges, flow meters, indicators, engineering cybernetics apparatus and other instruments for the automation of production processes in the metallurgical, chemical, petroleum, power generating, chemical fertilizer and other industries. these instruments play an important part in raising output, improving quality and ensuring safety operation. tape-recording seismographs, analog computers for seismology, automatic well-logging instruments, excitation potentiometers and other such new products from chungking have greatly helped the exploration of oil fields, metal mines and underground water sources.

chungking's electronics and instruments industries have been expanded in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. a case in point is the

chungking optical instruments factory which was started by a dozen workers skilled in repairing spectacles and clocks in 1958 with a couple of small lathes and a few pliers. they learned the necessary techniques in other factories and set about building the essential equipment on their own. the factory, which now has 500 workers and 200 sets of equipment, has advanced from making simple microscopes for school use to building biological microscopes with a magnifying power of 1,500 times, sighting devices, level gauges and a dozen other instruments. its annual production capacity has risen from a mere hundred to 3,100 optical instruments, and it has succeeded in trial-producing universal tool microscopes.

the number of chungking-made electronic apparatuses and instruments used in industry, agriculture, postal and telecommunications services, medical work and everyday life has increased from some 20 items before the cultural revolution to over 400 at present. black-light lamps for trapping harmful insects, ultra-short wave therapy machines, telemetry system electrocardiographs, electroacupuncture anaesthesia apparatus and other instruments from the city are being used on an increasingly wider scale.

two research institutes in electronics and instruments established during the past decade have played a significant role in promoting the growth of these industries and realizing automation in their production processes.

COAL MINES

New Coal Center in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Jun. 6, 1976)

a new coal centre in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region has been successfully completed thanks to the efforts of the coal industrial workers.

the hotanshan coal centre is a taching-type socialist new mining area which combines industry with agriculture, urban and rural areas, and is organized to facilitate production and bring convenience to life of the people. the mining area, which is spread over 50 kilometres, is dotted with mine shafts, a dozen big and medium factories serving coal production and some 30 farms run by the workers' families.

construction of the coal centre started in 1956 but progressed very slowly due to the interference and sabotage by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the builders of hui and han nationalities criticized the revisionist line and deepened the mass movement to learn from taching, thus greatly hastening the construction.

eight pairs of big and medium shafts, an open-pit coal mine and four coal fields have already been built at the coal centre. this initially forms a fairly comprehensive industrial system covering engineering design, shaft construction, installation, coal extraction, coal dressing and mining equipment making. its crude coal output last year was 2.4 times that in 1965.

now the hotanshan coal centre can produce a dozen varieties of coal, including dressed and anthracitic coal needed for iron and steel and chemical industries, and provides fuel for some 350 industrial enterprises in the region and other places.

reviewing the construction of the coal centre, the workers of hui and han nationalities unanimously acclaimed the cultural revolution as both timely and necessary. they said that if there had been no cultural revolution, the hotanshan coal centre could not have become what it is today.

in the struggle to repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, the party organizations at various levels in the centre have led the workers to conscientiously study chairman mao's important instructions issued since the cultural revolution and to criticize teng hsiao-ping. from

january to april this year, the coal centre, under the impetus of the revolutionary mass criticism, fulfilled its task for coal production, equipment making and capital construction ahead of schedule. its crude coal output set an all-time high for the same period.

HYDROGRAPHIC STATIONS

Hydrographic Work Developed in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jun. 6, 1976)

large numbers of hydrographic stations set up in hupeh province, central china, have played an effective role in checking floods and ensuring agricultural development.

the province has set up a network of 640 hydrographic, water-level gauging and rainfall measuring stations.

for many years the staff members of the fushui hydrographic station in yanghsin county have provided flood forecasts for the fushui reservoir and drawn up plans on how to regulate and use the reservoir water. this has enabled the commune peasants to protect the reservoir in high water season and ensure good harvests from the 6,700 hectares of farmland around the reservoir year after year.

after surveying the town of huayuan, a grain and cotton entrepot along the peking-kwangchow railway, staff members of the huayuan hydrographic station in hsiaokan county drew up a chart showing flood prevention areas to be built at different water levels. based on the data provided by the station, the huayuan commune party committee worked out their plans for farmland improvement and town construction projects. last year, an accurate flood forecast provided by the station in good time helped the town to tide over the high-water season.

analyses of drought, waterlogging and polluted water have also been carried out extensively. an unusually serious drought hit hupeh province in 1972. staff members of the hydrographic stations set up water flow measuring facilities along the rivers at points where the water could be diverted to irrigate the land. thanks to the accurate and timely information provided by the stations, over 200 million cubic metres of water were distributed rationally to relieve drought

conditions on about 660,000 hectares of farmland in 13 counties on the plain between the han and yangtze rivers.

to tap water sources in the province and speed up farmland improvement projects, the hydrologists have surveyed 38,800 square kilometres of river area in the last two years. they gathered hydrographic data about some 200 past floods and clearly charted the topographic and hydrographic features of the rivers.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in their survey work, the hydrologists have made many pieces of equipment from locally available materials and through technical innovations.

this province has now built 78 cableways to measure water flow, 9 times those available in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution; and 89 automatic water-level recording stations, 13 times the number existing before the cultural revolution.

the hydrologists' fearless spirit in their fight against flood and drought is a measure of their high level of socialist enthusiasm. on one occasion, while the hydrologists of the kaifengyu station in paokang county were rush-measuring the crests of a flood, an obstacle fouled the suspension cable across the river.

at the risk of his life a leading member of the station, sitting in a chair slung from the cable, slid to the centre high above the water to clear the trouble so the operation could be completed in good time.

in old china, there were only a few hydrographic stations in hupeh province but the work in these was off and on and sometimes stopped outright. historical records show that a big flood of the yangtze and the nearby huai rivers in 1931 affected 100 million people and took a toll of 260,000 lives.

RAINFALL

Welcome Rain in Northern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1976)

masses of cold air have precipitated widespread rains in northern china from yesterday afternoon up to press time. the benefited areas include eastern inner mongolia, northeastern shensi, central and northern shansi and hopei, southern liaoning, central heilungkiang, and peking and tientsin.

the average rainfall so far recorded is reported by the central meteorological observatory as between 5 and 10 millimetres. heavier precipitation has been registered in the following cases: 20 to 30 mm. in peking, with 60 to 70 mm. in huaijou county: 50 to 60 mm. in tientsin; 15 to 35 mm. in central and northern hopei, reaching a maximum of over 80 mm. in pahsien county to the west of tientsin.

peking, tientsin and central and northern hopei have had little snow and rain since last autumn. the present rain has helped relieve the drought in these areas to varying extents. rural cadres and commune peasants in areas with more rain are intensifying field management while people in areas with less are continuing their resolute fight against the dry spell. they are determined to win good harvests of both the summer and autumn ripening crops in the great struggle to criticize teng hsiao-ping and repulse the right deviationist attempt to reverse the correct verdicts of the great prototarian cultural revolution.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1976)

the afghan government trade delegation led by mohammad azam azimi, vice-minister of commerce, wound up its visit in peking and left here by air today on a visit to southern china before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chai shu-fan, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and hsi yeh-sheng, department director of the ministry of foreign trade; and azizullah rafaat, charge d'affaires ad interim of the afghan embassy here.

while in peking, the delegation was entertained at a banquet given by vice-minister chai shu-fan. the afghan charge d'affaires ad interim gave a banquet for the delegation's china visit. the delegation exchanged views with the chinese side and had contacts with chinese banks and import and export corporations concerned on the further development of trade between the two countries. it also visited industrial and agricultural units and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Trees Grow Well in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1976)

the 10,000 olive saplings presented to china by albania since 1964 are thriving in different parts of the country and most of first group of trees that were planted have borne fruit.

most of these "china-albania friendship trees" are now about 10 years old and 5 metres tall with trunks some 20 centimetres in diameter. the olive trees introduced by the hupeh provincial forestry institute in 1964 bear an average of 22.5 kilogrammes of fruit per plant and the highest yield of a single tree is 85.5 kilogrammes. at the sanmenchiang forestry farm in liuchou, south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous

region, the 5 varieties of olive trees introduced in 1967 have borne fruit. in 1973 they bore 11,350 kg, with some olive trees yielding as much as 83.5 kilogrammes per plant. over 0.13 hectares of olive trees planted by the citrus nursery in kucheng county of shensi province bore more than 1.1 tons of fruit, averaging 6 tons per hectare.

at present, olive trees are spreading fast south of yangtze river. the number of the trees has multiplied from 10,000 in 1964 to over 310,000. the albanian saplings were planted in only 12 places in eight of china's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. plantation of olive trees can now be found as far as shanghai in the east, hsichang in the west, chanchiang in the south and sian in the north, in 170 places in 15 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana Acting President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Gaborone, Jun. 5, 1976)

acting
president of botswana quett masire yesterday received chinese ambassador to botswana chao cheng-yi and had a friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Daily Necessities Exhibition Closes in Birmingham

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 5, 1976)

the chinese
daily necessities exhibition closed in birmingham today after a three-week run.

it drew some 400,000 visitors, among whom were city council authorities and friendly personages of various circles.

many came from other cities, from coventry, manchester, oxford, cambridge and as far as wales.

the visitors generally showed interest in articles of light industry, ivory carvings, embroidery and other traditional chinese handicrafts. many said they were impressed by the remarkable variety and quality of the exhibits. the articles represented a facet of the chinese people's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction, some visitors noted.

the exhibition was held first in london last march and later in glasgow.

British Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1976)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, this afternoon met and feted former british minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs julian amery and mrs. amery, british conservative members of the parliament kenneth baker and norman lamont and mrs. lamont. they had a friendly conversation.

british ambassador to china e. youde was present on the occasion.

leading members of chinese departments concerned liang shang-yuan and ma chia-chun were also present.

the british guests came here for a visit to china as guests of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND COMOROS

Comoros Government Delegation Visits in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 6, 1976)

the comoros government delegation led by salim himidi, minister of internal affairs, concluded its friendly visit in central china's hunan province and left changsha for shanghai by air today.

flown in here from peking the day before yesterday, the comoros government delegation were guests of honour at a banquet given by vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee shang tzu-chin that evening. at the banquet which was alive with expressions of friendship, vice-chairman shang tzu-chin and delegation leader himidi repeatedly toasted the constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship and unity cemented by the people of china and comoros in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

yesterday, the comoros government delegation made a special trip to shaoshan. on behalf of the local people, vice-chairman of the shaoshan district revolutionary committee ma ming-hsi extended a warm welcome and cordial greetings to the comoros friends. while accompanying them on the visit to chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition attached to it, vice-chairman ma ming-hsi gave the comoros friends an account of chairman mao's life, study, work and revolutionary activities in his youth. delegation leader himidi said gladly: "our delegation is the first comoros government delegation to visit china and chairman mao's birthplace as well. we feel very much honoured because this is of great significance. the distinguished comoros guests had a souvenir picture taken in front of chairman mao's birthplace.

during their stay in changsha, the comoros friends visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute where chairman mao engaged in revolutionary work in his early days, the hunan provincial museum and the hsiangtung radio factory and attended a performance by the provincial acrobatic troupe.

upon its arrival in and departure from changsha, the comoros government delegation was greeted and seen off at the airport by vice-chairman shang tzu-chin and vice-chairman of the changsha city revolutionary committee li chao-min.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Sino-Egyptian Trade Protocol Signed in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Jun. 6, 1976)

a protocol to the trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the arab republic of egypt for the year 1976 was signed here this morning.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, who is on a visit to egypt, and egyptian under-secretary of state of the ministry of trade ahmed waffa said signed the document on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion was chinese ambassador to egypt chang tung.

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Cairo for Home

(NCNA-English Cairo, Jun. 7, 1976)

the chinese government trade delegation led by vice-minister of foreign trade chen chien left here today for home after concluding a friendly visit to egypt.

during their nine-day stay in the country, the delegation held talks with egyptian trade officials. a protocol for the trade in 1976 between china and egypt was signed by the two sides.

egyptian prime minister mamdouh salem and minister of trade zakaria tawfik abdel fattah received the delegation on separate occasions.

the delegation visited the three suez canal cities of ismailia, suez and port said, as well as alexandria.

chinese ambassador chang tung gave a dinner yesterday evening for the visit of the delegation. the egyptian minister of trade, other senior officials and personalities of the egyptian trade and economic circles were present at the dinner.

the egypt-china friendship association gave a tea party yesterday afternoon in honour of the chinese delegation.

the delegation was seen off today at the cairo airport by ahmed wafaa said, under-secretary of state of the ministry of trade.

the chinese ambassador was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Yeh Chien-ying Meets French Armed Forces Chief of Staff and Madame Mery

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1976)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of national defence, met here this afternoon with general guy mery, chief of staff of the french armed forces, madame mery and the other distinguished french guests accompanying them on the visit. they had a friendly conversation.

among those present on the occasion were french ambassador to china claude arnaud and the french embassy's military attache colonel christian bes de berc and their wives.

also present were deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army yang cheng-wu and ho cheng-wen, and leading members of departments concerned, including chai cheng-wen, chao chih-chen, wan ling, chi tsung-hua, chang ping-yu and wu chen.

French Chief of Staff General Mery Visits PLA Armored Forces Unit in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1976)

general guy mery, chief of staff of the french armed forces, and the other distinguished guests from france this morning visited a unit of the armoured forces under the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army in the company of deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff ho cheng-wen. they were accorded a warm welcome by the commanders and fighters of the unit.

the french guests watched military drills of tanks and inspected a small factory run by officers' family members in the unit. accompanying the guests on the visit were deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units nsiao hsuan-chin and leading members of the armoured forces unit yeh chen-liang and pai hsueh-tien.

general guy mery, madame mery and others, in the company of deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff yang cheng-wu, attended a performance of songs and dances this evening.

the french guests also went on a sightseeing tour of the great wall and a ming tomb.

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets General and Madame Mery of France

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1976)

chinese premier hua kuo-feng this evening met with general guy mery, chief of staff of the french armed forces, madame mery and the other distinguished french guests accompanying them on the visit.

in the course of the meeting, they had a friendly and wide-ranging conversation.

french ambassador to china claude arnaud and military attache colonel christian bes de berc of the french embassy here were present on the occasion.

present were yang cheng-wu and ho cheng-wen, deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chai cheng-wen and chang ping-yu, director and deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau under the ministry of national defence; and chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND GHANA

Secretary of Supreme Military Council of Ghana Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1976)

ebenezer moses debrah, secretary to the supreme military council of ghana, and g.b. amoh, assistant secretary of the ghanaian foreign ministry, have concluded their friendly visit to peking as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they left today by plane on a visit to kwangchow before leaving for home.

yang chi, vice-president of the host association, was among those seeing them off at the airport.

ghanaian ambassador to china richard m. akwei was present at the airport.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Geophysics Study Group Concludes Visit to Iran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Jun. 6, 1976)

the geophysics study group of the chinese academy of sciences left here for home yesterday evening at the end of a friendly visit to iran from may 21 to june 5.

the group led by ku kung-hsu, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the institute of geophysics under the chinese academy of sciences, had come to iran at the invitation of the institute of geophysics of tehran university. besides visiting the institute of geophysics and other departments of tehran university, the group also toured ferdowsi university, pahlavi university, and isfahan university as well as other educational and scientific institutions, and the geophysicists of the two countries exchanged their experience in geophysical study.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Aiichiro Fujiyama

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1976)

chinese premier hua kuo-feng met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the japanese dietmen's league for japan-china friendship and chairman of the japan association for the promotion of international trade.

present on the occasion were president liao cheng-chih, vice-president chang hsiang-shan and secretary-general sun ping-hua of the china-japan friendship association and deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry wang hsiao-yun.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Leaders Send Message of Sympathy to Chinese Leaders on Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1976)

kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and pak sung chul, premier of the administration council, sent a message on june 4 to chairman mao tsetung, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress chu teh and premier hua kuo-feng, extending deep sympathy on the earthquakes in western yunnan province. the message reads:

upon hearing the unhappy news that strong earthquakes occurred on may 29 in lungling-luhsi area in western yunnan province, china, causing damage, we express deep sympathy and consolation to you and, through you, to the people in the afflicted area.

we firmly believe that the fraternal chinese people will recover from the damage caused by the earthquakes and stabilize the living of the people in the afflicted area as early as possible by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle under the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china.

CHINA AND LAOS

Delegation of Foreign Trade Bureau of Lao Ministry of Industry and Trade Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1976)

a delegation of the foreign trade bureau of the ministry of industry and trade of laos led by nouxay sithixay, director of the office of the lao ministry of industry and trade, arrived here yesterday for discussions on related provisions in the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the chinese and lao governments signed on march 18, 1976.

among those present at the airport to greet the delegation was li shu-chien, deputy-director of the first bureau of the chinese ministry of foreign trade. lao ambassador to china thavone sichaleune was present.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Madagascar National Press Delegation Arrives In Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1976)

a madagascar national press delegation led by rakotovao guy, technical counsellor of the ministry of information, arrived here by air this morning on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of peking press circles.

the five-member delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of peking press organizations hsieh li-fu, ku wen-hua and chang chao.

present was julien evariste ratsimbazafy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the madagascar embassy here.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

China, Malaysia Tie at 6th Asian Cup Football Tournament

(NCNA-English Tabriz, Jun. 5, 1976)

a match between china and malaysia ended in a 1:1 tie here this afternoon in the round-robin series of group "a" of the sixth asian cup finals.

the malaysian team was placed third in the football match at the 1974 asian games. it visited china late last april and had several matches with chinese teams.

in today's match, both teams employed a 4-3-3 formation and played an all-round game coupled with fast attacks.

the first half ended goalless.

after the interval, malaysian center-forward mokhtar dahari slammed the ball into the net in the 4th minute. eight minutes later, chinese centre-forward wang chi-lien scored a goal from a pass by his team-mate jung chih-hang, thus levelling the score 1:1.

china will meet kuwait on june 7 which defeated malaysia 2:0 two days ago.

CHINA AND NEPAL

King of Nepal Visits in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 6, 1976)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal and his entourage visited the exhibition centre of revolution in tibet this morning. they were accompanied by vice-chairman ngapo ngawang-jigme of the standing committee of the national people's congress and acting chairman jen jung of the tibet autonomous regional revolutionary committee.

the exhibition centre of revolution in tibet was founded in 1965 on the occasion of the founding of the autonomous region. on show are photographs, charts, models, sculptures and other exhibits which present the brilliant progress of the tibetan people under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party in passing over several centuries and turning the old

tibet under feudal serfdom into a socialist new tibet within a dozen years and more since the democratic reform in 1959.

in the afternoon, king birendra and other distinguished nepalese guests visited the "july 1" agricultural machinery plant and the lhasa carpet weaving mill in the company of vice-chairman of the tibet autonomous regional revolutionary committee tien pao and chairman of the lhasa city revolutionary committee namgyal. they were given a warm welcome by the workers of tibetan and han nationalities.

the "july 1" agricultural machinery plant is a small factory staffed by 160 workers of tibetan and han nationalities. apart from producing small farm machines and equipment, it trains agro-technicians for various prefectures and counties in the autonomous region and has made contributions to the agricultural development in tibet.

the distinguished nepalese guests also paid a visit to the ancient jokhan monastery which has a history of well over 1,300 years and went sight-seeing around the city.

Tibet Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee Gives Banquet for King of Nepal

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 6, 1976)

the revolutionary committee of the tibet autonomous region gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal and the distinguished nepalese guests on his entourage.

nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana and nepalese consul-general in lhasa zonden ukyab were among the guests.

among those present on the host side were vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress ngapo ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference pebala gelieh-namje, deputy department directors of the ministry of foreign affairs ho chang-ming and liu hua, and chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih.

leading the toasts at the banquet, acting chairman of the tibet autonomous regional revolutionary committee jen jung extended a warm welcome on behalf of the committee

and the people of tibet to king birendra and his entourage on their visit to the region.

acting chairman jen jung described the successes in industry, farming and stockbreeding achieved by the million emancipated serfs in tibet under the wise leadership of chairman mao since the peaceful liberation of tibet more than 20 years ago, especially since the suppression of the armed rebellion and the carrying out of democratic reform in 1959.

"our tibet region is linked up with nepal by mountains and waters," jen jung said. "the people in our region and the people of nepal have been bound by close relations and frequent contacts since ancient times. our traditional friendship towers like the himalayas and flows on like the yalu tsangpo river. the unique style of the potala palace characterized by a perfect blend of chinese and nepalese architectural art stands as a historical testimonial to this friendship.

"the friendship between the people of tibet and the people of nepal has seen fresh progress since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and nepal," he went on. "the decision made by the governments of the two countries in april this year to extend the validity of the 'agreement on trade, intercourse and related questions between the tibet autonomous region of china and nepal' for a further period of ten years is of great significance for the expansion of trade and communications between our tibet region and nepal. we will continue to work as best we can to carry out this agreement," jen jung stated.

"being the first head of state of a foreign country to visit tibet," jen jung said, "his majesty king birendra has brought with him the profound feelings of the nepalese people for the tibetan people and all other people of china. the tibetan people are particularly rejoiced at this. we are deeply convinced that his majesty's friendship visit to the tibet region is bound to further strengthen the long-standing traditional friendship between the people of tibet and of nepal."

the nepalese minister of foreign affairs, professor krishna raj aryal, made the return toast by command of king birendra.

"the journey to lhasa comes as a consummate experience long cherished, long sought maybe because with this region of china nepal's association goes back really to ancient times," he said.

"the welcome to lhasa, to my mind, has been as bright and sunny as the sunshine -- warm, friendly and really beautiful," he added.

"for us in nepal," minister aryal said, "the royal visit to lhasa is an historic one. with the friendly visit of my king a new air route across the himalayas has been initiated. i feel that this is indicative of opening up new vistas in the relationship between our two countries.

"like other parts of china, tibet has witnessed a new process of modernization. the chinese people, under the dynamic leadership of chairman mao, are scoring newer victories every day and it is only to be hoped that, before long, this region, too, will match the progress made in this endeavour in the other parts of china.

"as a heritage of history, a few nationals of my country have lived and worked in the tibetan region. it is my belief that they can continue to cooperate with your people in this region and contribute to the friendly relations between our two peoples," the nepalese foreign minister stated.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. the guests and hosts had cordial conversations, wishing continuous consolidation and development to the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries.

present at the banquet were also vice-chairmen of the tibet autonomous regional revolutionary committee tien pao, feng ke-ta, kao sheng-hsuan, pasang, kuo hsi-lan, yang tsung-hsin, lozong tzucheng and ma jui-hua, commander of the tibet military area command of the chinese people's liberation army hsi chin-wu, and chairman of the lhasa city revolutionary committee namgyal.

King Birendra Visiting in Lhasa

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 7, 1976)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal and the distinguished nepalese guests accompanying him on the visit viewed a military performance by the militia of lhasa this morning.

accompanying the distinguished guests were vice-chairman ngapo ngawang-jigme of the standing committee of the national people's congress, acting chairman jen jung of the tibet autonomous regional revolutionary committee and commander hsi chin-wu of the tibet military area command of the chinese people's liberation army.

red flags fluttered against a bright sky over the shooting range which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and the nepalese people today. when king birendra arrived by car, he was accorded a warm welcome by the militiamen, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and a crowd of well-wishers.

militia men and women of tibetan, han, hui and puyi nationalities performed military exercises including anti-aircraft artillery firing at movable targets in the sky, infantrymen shooting at paratroops, target practice by an infantry platoon, marksmanship contests between infantry squads and marksmanship contests between individuals. militia company leader lu chao-ying of puyi nationality was pitted against his wife wen jo-ku, a squad leader, in a shooting contest in honour of the distinguished guests.

the accuracy and superb performance of the militia men and women won applause from the distinguished guests. at the end of the performance, the militiamen fell in line, shouting "long live the friendship between the chinese and the nepalese people excl.". king birendra had a photograph taken together with them.

in the afternoon, the king of nepal and the other distinguished guests paid a visit to the grand potala palace.

King of Nepal Attends Soiree in Lhasa

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 7, 1976)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal and the distinguished guests on his entourage, this evening attended a soiree arranged by the lhasa city revolutionary committee.

among those present were vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress ngapo ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference pebala gelieh-namje, acting chairman of the tibet autonomous regional revolutionary committee jen jung, and chairman of the lhasa city revolutionary committee namgyal.

as the king and other distinguished nepalese guests stepped into the theatre, they were greeted with a standing ovation.

the soiree started with a dance in praise of china-nepal friendship, which was lively and enthusiastic. artistes from the tibet song and dance ensemble presented a variety of song and dance items for the distinguished nepalese guests. filled with joy and emotion, the renowned tibetan soprano tsaidan choma and the soloist chang liu-chu, who had visited nepal and had the honour of being cordially received by the late king of nepal his majesty mahendra, sang in nepalese "the friendship between the people of china and nepal is profound" and "the song of china-nepal friendship" respectively. the band struck up the tunes of the nepalese works of instrumental music "arise excl. young people and march on to the bright future" and "i am making contributions to our motherland". all the performances were well received by the audience.

at the end of the program, king birendra mounted the stage amid warm applause in the company of ngapo ngawang-jigme, pebala gelieh-namje and jen jung, cordially shook hands with the artistes to congratulate them on their successful performances and presented them with a basket of flowers.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Prime Minister's Message of Sympathy on China's Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1976)

new zealand prime minister robert muldoon has sent a message to chinese premier hua kuo-feng, expressing deep sympathy and condolences on the earthquakes in western yunnan, southwest china. the message reads:

i am distressed to learn that another earthquake disaster has struck china. on behalf of the government and people of new zealand, i would like to express deep sympathy and condolences to all who have suffered, and to the people of china as a whole.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Government Trade Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1976)

tu yu-yun, chinese assistant minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome a norwegian government trade delegation led by tore boegh, director general of the department of economic and political affairs.

among those present at the banquet were deputy department director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade peng chin-po, leading members of other departments concerned and norwegian ambassador to china torleiv anda.

the norwegian government trade delegation flew in here yesterday evening to attend the second session of the mixed chinese-norwegian trade commission.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Prime Minister Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1976)

z. a. bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, sent a message on june 2 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending deepest sympathy on the earthquakes in china's yunnan province. the message reads:

i have been deeply grieved to learn of the devastation caused by an earthquake in yunnan province. on behalf of the government and people of pakistan and on my own behalf i offer our deepest sympathy to you and to the chinese people on this catastrophe. we are confident that the brave people of yunnan, with their courage and determination, will soon overcome the consequences of this tragedy.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Leaders Send Message of Sympathy to Chinese Leaders on Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1976)

nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania, and manea manescu, prime minister of the government of romania, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress chu teh and premier hua kuo-feng, expressing their deepest sympathy on the earthquakes in the western part of yunnan province. the message reads:

learning with grief of the strong earthquakes in the western part of yunnan province causing losses of lives and material, on behalf of the central committee of the romanian communist party, the state council and government of the socialist republic of romania and on behalf of the romanian people and our own behalf, we convey to you, the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, the chinese people and the population in the afflicted regions our most profound feelings of sympathy and consolation, and to the bereaved families our most sincere condolences.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Crude Interference in Non-alignment Movement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1976)

intense interest is recently shown by moscow's propaganda machine in the forthcoming 5th summit conference of non-aligned countries scheduled to be held in colombo, sri lanka, in august. a torrent of soviet comments calls the tune for the non-alignment movement, revealing the insidious aim of the soviet social-imperialists to interfere, split and manipulate the movement.

excerpts from an article in the "communist", central organ of the soviet revisionist party, were released by tass on may 20. this article is really "representative". it revealed the following designs on non-aligned movement on the part of the soviet revisionists: 1, to divert the general orientation of struggle of the non-alignment movement. the article says ostentatiously that the non-alignment movement should "preserve its anti-imperialist orientation". actually, it means that the non-aligned countries should not oppose hegemonism and social-imperialism. 2, to sow discord in the non-alignment movement. the article says that "the non-alignment movement is composed of various countries -- from socialist countries to monarchies", including both "healthy" and "conservative" forces, etc. this implies the ulterior motive to divide and sow discord among the non-aligned countries and undermine their unity in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. 3, to have a hand in or control the non-alignment movement. the article preaches that the non-aligned countries should "strengthen their effective alliance with the peaceful, democratic and social progressive forces of other countries". a tass report on may 19 states more bluntly that the non-aligned countries should "ally" themselves with the "socialist countries", that is, the "community" headed by soviet revisionism, in an attempt to channel the non-alignment movement into the orbit of contention for hegemony between the soviet revisionists and the u.s. imperialists.

what right have the soviet revisionists to give orders to the non-alignment movement on its orientation? the soviet revisionists insist that the non-aligned countries should align with them. this is really extremely ridiculous excl.

why do the new tsars set in motion in such a hurry their propaganda machines to crudely interfere in the non-alignment movement? this is because the ever-growing non-alignment movement and the strong

voices of the masses of small and middle-sized countries against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism have become a serious obstacle to soviet social-imperialism in its global expansion and have filled it with alarm. countries participating in the non-alignment movement increased from 25 in the first summit held in belgrade, capital of yugoslavia, in 1961, to 75 in the fourth summit in 1973. it is expected that countries participating in the fifth summit this year as full members together with others attending as observers and guests will exceed one hundred. this number includes most of the third world countries and constitutes a massive contingent against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the hegemonic designs of soviet social-imperialism were condemned at the fourth summit of the non-aligned countries. therefore, the soviet revisionists are deliberately meddling with the non-alignment movement, diverting the spearhead of its struggle and undermining its unity.

however, more and more non-aligned countries realize that the fiercer and fiercer contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, is the root cause of instability in the world and seriously encroaches on or threatens the independence and sovereignty of the masses of non-aligned countries. the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is a necessity and conforms to the vital interests of the non-aligned countries. the attempt of the soviet union to divert the spearhead of the struggle of the non-alignment movement will never succeed. tunisian president habib bourguiba said at the symposium on information of non-aligned countries last march: "the rise of the non-aligned movement was mainly due to the keen awareness of the danger that the hegemony of some blocs threatens the independence of our states and dignity of our people." the declaration adopted by the fourth summit conference of the non-aligned countries also clearly pointed out that non-aligned countries wanted to oppose hegemony so as to consolidate their independence.

the soviet scheme to split the non-alignment movement has aroused the vigilance of the non-aligned countries. during the meeting of the coordinating bureau of the non-aligned countries held in algiers recently, a number of delegates pointed out that some people were trying to split the unity of the non-aligned countries in an attempt to sow discord among them. the communique of the meeting stresses: "the non-aligned countries should enhance cooperation among themselves to eliminate any threat against their sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence", and "pledge to support any non-aligned country which falls victim to pressure, coercion and intimidation". this is, in fact, a head-on blow to soviet social-imperialism which crudely interferes in the non-alignment movement.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Why Do New Tsars Cry for "Internationalism"?

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1976)

the soviet revisionists recently raised a hue and cry for "defending internationalism".

brezhnev accused his "fraternal parties" of "having particular views on a number of questions", saying that "little is left of internationalism"; m.a. suslov warned that "deviation from the principle" of "internationalism leads only to losses and defeats".

why did the new tsars fall into such a rage? who is the target of this abuse? and what does all this mean?

obviously, with the deepening of the world people's struggle against hegemonism, the soviet revisionists' true features of social-imperialism have been made known ever more clearly, their difficulties have increased, contradictions between them and their "allies" of the council for mutual economic assistance (cmea) and "fraternal parties" have sharpened and the struggle between control and counter-control has grown increasingly acute. in short, the new tsars' baton is becoming less and less effective.

in east europe, moscow's colonial activities have given rise to resistance. cmea has been engaged in endless quarrels. the soviet revisionists intended last year to insert in the polish new constitution a clause about the moscow-warsaw alliance, but this attempt has been resolutely rejected by the polish people. even brezhnev himself has admitted that there are "difficulties" in the relations of "the big family" and that "there has hardly been a political bureau sitting that did not deliberate questions" related to this matter.

in west europe, moscow's "fraternal parties" are no longer so docile as before to follow its orders. they often sang a tune opposite to that of moscow and openly refused to let their countries follow the example of the soviet union. they declared they would take a road allegedly in conformity with the "characteristics of the historical, social and political development" of their own nations.

it is precisely when their position as "patriarch" and "father party" has been shaken and challenged that the soviet revisionists flared up in anger and heaped so much abuse on their "partners" for "deviation from internationalism."

the new tsars have given a peculiar definition to "internationalism". an article of the soviet revisionist party organ "communist" says: "in our times, internationalism is a hollow word if it is not connected with defending, strengthening and supporting the soviet union and the community as a whole." v.v. zagladin, first deputy chief of the international department under the soviet party central committee, alleged: "the struggle against anti-sovietism is now one of the important criteria of proletarian internationalism." according to these assertions, the attitude toward the soviet revisionists is now a demarcation line: following close behind them is "internationalism", while the slightest unwillingness to obey moscow or singing a different tune, overtly or covertly, is damned as "deviation from internationalism." small wonder that the western press described this as "internationalism with the soviet union at the core" and "a reminder of the 1968 czechoslovak incident".

the moscow-brand "internationalism" is naked hegemonism. refuting the accusations against them, moscow's "fraternal parties" in west europe said that "independence and internationalism do not stand in contradiction to each other" and that "genuine internationalism actually rules out any national hegemonism." some even declared that "there is no such a division of important and unimportant parties or big and small parties", that their "rock-like unity" with the soviet union "has become something of the past", and that one cannot expect "all to go together."

the fact that some of moscow's partners in east and west europe refused to obey the new tsars and sometimes even dared to oppose them openly reveals how the revisionist bloc is falling apart and the new tsars are being deserted by their followers.

the new tsars' outcry for "internationalism" is a sigh of helplessness. at the same time, it is an expression of the frantic attempt of the soviet hegemonists to continue to brandish their baton.

as history has proved time and again, hegemonism is doomed to failure; it does not work in face of the people of the world, nor will it do long within the bloc controlled by force.

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: New Collusion

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1976)

a signed article entitled "new collusion" is published by the "people's daily" here today. it denounces soviet revisionism for its intensified collusion with israel in opposing the daily mounting arab national-liberation movement.

full text of the article follows:

recently, diplomatic envoys of the soviet revisionists and israel have been engaged in new collusion. early in may, soviet ambassador to the u.n. malik called on israeli ambassador herzog and they had long talks which "went deeply into fundamental questions". on may 17, tarasenko, first secretary of the soviet embassy in the united states, visited the israeli embassy without prior warning and was received by a counsellor of the embassy. "we must meet again," the soviet diplomat said at his departure.

people can remember that when egypt abrogated the egyptian-soviet treaty, the soviet revisionists flew into a rage and showered abuse on egypt. on march 21, "pravda" went so far as to smear the egyptian decision to abrogate the treaty as an act of "open understanding" with israel. now, two months later, soviet diplomats have given their own paper a slap in the face. it turns out that it is soviet revisionism, not egypt, which has an "open understanding" with israel.

of course, soviet-israeli collusion does not begin today. for many years, the soviet revisionists have intensified their collusion with israel overtly and covertly out of most sinister motives.

the soviet union was forced to cut off diplomatic relations with israel in the june 5, 1967 war. however, the two have never ceased flirting with and contacting each other. moreover, whenever the struggle of the arab countries and people against superpower hegemonism and israeli zionism mounted, the soviet union was all the more zealous in working hand in glove with israel. before the october, 1973 war, the arab countries and people managed with great efforts to shatter the state of "no war, no peace" imposed on them by the superpowers and made positive preparations to recover the lost land by force. it was precisely then that collaborations increased between the soviet union and israel. soviet diplomats in some thirty countries made successive contacts with israeli diplomats. after the october war, when israel found itself in unprecedented isolation in the world and when soviet aggression and expansion in the middle east met with ever greater obstructions, soviet-israeli relations were upgraded from secret and

"people-to-people" contacts to open contacts between official representatives. last year, when an excellent situation emerged in the egyptian people's mounting struggle against soviet hegemonism, soviet foreign minister gromyko held long and closed-door talks with israeli foreign minister allon at the soviet mission to the u.n. from the past events people can safely conclude that the recent busy collaborations between the soviet union and israel were but a natural move the soviet revisionists made after the egyptian people dealt them a heavy blow through the treaty abrogation. all their talks with israel can have but one theme -- oppose the growing arab national liberation movement from different angles.

sometimes the soviet revisionists mouth a few phrases scolding the israeli zionists but they are false trappings. in fact, israeli zionism plays an indispensable part in the soviet activities of aggression and expansion in the middle east. all israeli acts of aggression in the past created favourable conditions and convenient pretexts for the soviet drive into the middle east, and all of israel's truculent and unreasonable behaviours at present tend to pave the way for the soviet union to continue its presence in the middle east. following the recent secret talks between the soviet and israeli diplomats, former israeli prime minister mrs. golda meir, who was on a u.s. tour, immediately made a strongly-worded statement, crying that israel will not return to the line before 1967 and that its military expenditure must not be lower than 40 per cent of the budget. this shows that the israeli ruling clique very much appreciate the intentions of the soviet revisionists.

however, no amount of collusion with israel can change the soviet predicament in the middle east. the awakened arab people will further recognize the true features of the "natural ally" from what soviet revisionism has done and carry the struggle against hegemonism and zionism to the end.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1976)

the chinese government delegation led by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, returned here by air this evening after taking part in the celebrations of the "may 25" revolution of the sudan and paying a friendly visit there.

it was met at the airport by vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries shih lin and sudanese ambassador to china ali yassien geily.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1976)

kaj bjork, ambassador of the kingdom of sweden to china, gave a reception here at noon today to mark the swedish national day.

among the guests were minister of communications yeh fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army ho cheng-wen, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission li ching-chuan and deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang hsiao-yi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND TOGO

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Concludes Visit to Togo

(NCNA-English Lome, Jun. 6, 1976)

the kwangtung men's basketball team of china left here this morning for benin after a friendly visit to togo.

the chinese players toured anecho, tamakara, sokode and lome and played six friendly matches with togolese players after their arrival here on may 29. players of the two countries exchanged experience and enhanced friendship. the chinese guests were accorded warm welcome and hospitality wherever they went.

on june 3, chinese ambassador to togo yueh hsin gave a reception on the visit of the team. present on the occasion were kodjo agbenowossi koffi, togolese minister of youth, sports, culture and scientific research, kokou fourn, mayor of the city of lome, and friends from various circles.

the togolese basketball federation in the name of the ministry of youth, sports, culture and scientific research yesterday gave a reception in honour of the chinese team. the hosts and guests toasted the constant development of friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets Venezuelan Minister of Mines and Petroleum

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1976)

chinese vice-premier ku mu met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with valentin hernandez acosta, minister of mines and petroleum of venezuela, his wife and the other distinguished venezuelan guests accompanying them on the visit.

venezuelan ambassador to china jose de jesus sanchez carrero attended the meeting.

present were sun hsiao-feng and chang chen, chinese vice-ministers of petroleum and chemical industries, and leading members of departments concerned.

Venezuelan Minister of Mines and Petroleum Gives Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1976)

valentin hernandez acosta, minister of mines and petroleum of venezuela, and his wife gave a return banquet here this evening.

chinese vice-ministers of petroleum and chemical industries sun hsiao-feng and chang chen were among the guests at the banquet.

present were venezuelan ambassador to china jose de jesus sanchez carrero and the minister's party.

minister valentin hernandez acosta and vice-minister sun hsiao-feng exchanged toasts at the banquet to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and venezuela and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Chinese Gymnastics Team Leaves Venezuela for Home

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jun. 6, 1976)

the chinese gymnastics team led by lu wen-chun left here today for home after paying a two-week friendly visit to venezuela.

brigadier general camilo vethencourt rojas, president of the national sports institute of venezuela, gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of the chinese gymnasts. ling ching, the chinese ambassador here was present on the occasion.

after giving two performances here, the chinese team visited valencia, barquisimeto, maracaibo, merida and maracay and gave seven performances to a total of 35,000 spectators. wherever the chinese gymnasts went, they were accorded warm and friendly welcome by local officials, sports circles and the masses.

seeing the chinese team off at the airport here today were jose miguel castro, representative of the national sports institute of venezuela; victor ochoa, first vice-president of the venezuela-china friendship association and other venezuelan friends; as well as wu tien-te, president of the overseas chinese association in venezuela and other chinese residents. chinese ambassador ling ching was also present.

Venezuelan Minister of Mines and Petroleum Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1976)

valentin hernandez acosta, minister of mines and petroleum of venezuela, his wife and the other distinguished venezuelan guests wound up their friendly visit to china and left here by air this afternoon.

they were seen off at the airport by sun hsiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, and leading members of departments concerned, including chen teh-ho, miao wen and pai cheng-chih.

venezuelan ambassador to china jose de jesus sanchez carrero was present.

during their stay in peking, the venezuelan minister and his party visited the peking general petro-chemical works and places of historical interest. they also made a special trip to the takang oilfield near tientsin.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Premier Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1976)

pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, sent a message on june 2 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincere sympathy on the earthquakes in china's yunnan province. the message reads:

upon learning of the strong earthquakes occurring in the lungling-luhsi area of yunnan province on may 29, 1976, i, on behalf of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people, express kindly sympathy to you and, through you, to the people of the earthquake-stricken area.

President of PRG of RSVN Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on Earthquakes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1976)

huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, sent a message on june 3 to hua kuo-feng, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincere consolation on the earthquakes in china's yunnan province. the message reads:

upon learning of the earthquakes in the lungling-luhsi area in yunnan province of china on may 29, 1976, i, on behalf of the south vietnamese people and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, express sincere consolation to you and, through you, to the people in the affected area.

CHINA AND WESTERN SAMOA

Western Samoan Head of State, Prime Minister Receive Chinese Diplomat

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1976)

western samoan head of state malietoa tanumafili the second and prime minister topuola efi received chang ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in fiji, on june 5 and 4 respectively, and had cordial and friendly conversations with him, according to a report from apia.

chang ying was in apia to attend western samoa's independence day celebration ceremony upon invitation.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Canada to Declare 200-Mile Fisheries Jurisdiction

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Jun. 5, 1976)

canada will declare a 200-mile off-shore fisheries jurisdiction this year to protect its fishing resources, external affairs minister allan macEachen told the house of commons yesterday.

jurisdiction will begin next january 1, he said. "the state of our fishery resources and the situation of our fishermen, fishing industry and of coastal communities make this action imperative."

the government is making "preparations for increased patrolling" along the coast, the foreign minister added.

canadian fisheries minister romeo leblanc, in a speech yesterday at st. john's, provincial capital of newfoundland, drew attention to the fast deterioration of canada's fish stocks, especially off the north atlantic coast, as a result of fishing by foreign vessels. he stressed the need to declare a 200-mile off-shore fisheries jurisdiction, for "time is running out and there is no alternative," he said.

canadian fisheries have been badly ravaged by soviet trawlers which have for years made ruthless hauls there in spite of strong protests from canadian fishermen. the canadian government has repeatedly made representations to the soviet government, but all to no avail.

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* NATIONAL *
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BOURGEOIS RIGHTS

Refuting the "Theory of the Base"

- A criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's crimes in opposing the restriction of bourgeois rights

by

Chou Huan-t'ao (周煥涛), a rusticated educated youth of Shantung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 6, 1976)

NCNA Editor's Note:

Chou Huan-t'ao was formerly a student of Tsinan No. 3 Middle School. After graduation in 1974, he went to settle down at Limiao brigade of Nanchang commune in Tsining county. He serves as head of the educated youth group and also deputy secretary of the commune Youth League committee, not detached from production. He is now 19 years old. He is diligent in study and active in labor. In the past few years, he diligently studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and wrote study notes totalling more than 100,000 words. The following article is written by him on the basis of study and criticism.

*

The struggle for or against the restriction of bourgeois rights is an important aspect of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the period of socialism. After nationwide liberation, the ringleaders of successive revisionist lines all tried their utmost to inveigh against the proletariat's struggle for the restriction of

bourgeois rights. They stubbornly stood on the opposite side of the proletariat, and desperately tried to consolidate and extend bourgeois rights. In this respect, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader within the Party Teng Hsiao-p'ing has given ample performance.

In hurriedly casting forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" to sabotage the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, insanely launching counter-attack in revenge on the proletariat and attacking and strangling socialist new things, he has exposed his reactionary psychology of showing extreme hostility toward the restriction of bourgeois rights. For the sake of opposing the restriction of bourgeois rights, he also has concocted another fallacy, saying: "The restriction of bourgeois rights also requires a material base. Without such a base, how can we do so?" This means that at present it is premature to restrict bourgeois rights because we do not yet have a "material base." Our primary task at present is to develop production, and only when we have increased production and prepared the material base can we talk about the question of restricting bourgeois rights. This "theory of the base" on the question of the restriction of bourgeois rights is an out-and-out anti-Marxist concept, a big auction of the reactionary "theory of productive forces," as well as an important theoretical foundation of his revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link."

What is the base for the restriction of bourgeois rights?

In his important instructions on the question of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat issued at the end of 1974, our great leader Chairman Mao said: "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as a capitalist country. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution according to work and exchange through money, and in all this differs very little from the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has been changed." "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal, too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

This explicitly tells us that the dictatorship of the proletariat is the base and condition for the restriction of bourgeois rights. Socialist society is "a period of struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism." ("Economics and Politics in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 84) Bourgeois rights are part and parcel of the contents of moribund capitalism. In order to push forward the socialist revolution, the proletariat must restrict bourgeois rights under the dictatorship of the proletariat, incessantly sweep away the soil which breeds capitalism, and create conditions for the ultimate elimination of the bourgeoisie and for the ultimate realization of communism. Therefore, in restricting bourgeois rights, the crucial thing is to grasp class struggle and also the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

However, Teng Hsiao-p'ing nonsensically says that to restrict bourgeois rights it is necessary first to have a "material base." This is to flagrantly sing the opposite tune to Chairman Mao's instructions and oppose

the Marxist theory concerning class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. This kind of fallacy is extremely reactionary in theory and in practice.

Is there any connection between a given material base and bourgeois rights? Our answer is affirmative. One of the important reasons for the existence of bourgeois rights in socialist society is that our material wealth is still not abundant enough. So long as the communes still cannot produce much to "communize" with the production brigades and production teams, and the ownership by the whole people also cannot produce exceedingly abundant goods for distribution to the 800 million people according to their needs, we can only continue with commodity production, exchange by means of money and distribution according to work. Lenin was absolutely right in saying: "Marx did not arbitrarily insert a scrap of 'bourgeois' rights into communism, but indicated what is economically and politically inevitable in a society emerging out of the womb of capitalism." ("The State and Revolution," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 256) This shows that bourgeois rights have their inevitability in a given historical period. But like all things, they would wither away in the long run, and this is independent of man's will. We acknowledge them at present precisely for the purpose of eliminating them in future.

Because there exist bourgeois rights and that at present we only can restrict such rights under the dictatorship of the proletariat, therefore, it is also inevitable that capitalist factors would develop in the urban and rural areas and new bourgeois elements would appear. Moreover, even this "restriction" would meet with the criticism and opposition of the old and new bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party. This reflects the acute and complicated nature of class struggle in the historical period of socialism. It is precisely because we live under such a historical condition that we must restrict bourgeois rights if we are to prevent capitalist restoration and better develop the socialist material base.

The argument that we should not restrict bourgeois rights at present and should wait until the arrival of communism when there will be abundant material wealth is actually to ask us to give up communism and to lay down this "knife" of the dictatorship of the proletariat and surrender our arms to the bourgeoisie. If this is not an out-and-out revisionist viewpoint, what is it then? If there really must be a material base before we can speak of restricting bourgeois rights, what sort of "base" could qualify for this?

In the years of war, material conditions were tough. But under the leadership of Chairman Mao, with equality between officers and men and unity between armymen and people, we opposed the bourgeois idea of grades and advocated communist ideas. We were full of vigor then. The Paris Commune also did not have a solid base in the days after its founding, but its members carried out a lot of work with respect to the restriction of bourgeois rights and adopted many effective revolutionary measures.

In our great socialist motherland at present, social productive forces have been greatly developed and material conditions have been greatly improved compared with the past. But as Teng Hsiao-p'ing sees it, conditions

for the restriction of bourgeois rights are not available! Indeed, prejudice is farther away from truth than ignorance.

Let's turn around to look at that so-called "well-developed socialist state" the Soviet Union. They have a very substantial material base. But in their country, bourgeois rights are extended rather than restricted, and even that portion of bourgeois rights which had been abolished in Lenin's days have been rehabilitated.

It is not difficult to see that Teng Hsiao-p'ing's so-called "theory of the base" is purely a kind of fallacy which in essence advocates the reactionary "theory of productive forces."

We know that the old-brand opportunists all made use of "the theory of productive forces" as their weapon to attack and oppose the proletarian revolution. They said that we lacked the necessary condition and base for carrying out revolution, and should wait until after we had developed production and improved the conditions in order to make revolution and build socialism. The great revolutionary teacher Lenin had severely criticized this kind of fallacy. He said that their understanding of Marxism was pedantic in the extreme, and they were completely ignorant about things of decisive significance in Marxism, i.e., revolutionary dialectics in Marxism.

We can derive from here some enlightenment: Before the proletariat seized power, "the theory of productive forces" was used to prevent the proletariat from smashing the state machinery of the bourgeoisie. After seizure of power, "the theory of productive forces" was used to oppose the continuation of the revolution by the proletariat. This is precisely what the old revisionist elements Bernstein, Kautsky, Trotsky and Bukharin and the new revisionist elements Khrushchev, Brezhnev, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao had done. Today, following the footsteps of old and new revisionists, Teng Hsiao-p'ing is also perpetrating such hush-hush activities. "The fight is without end; the old tunes will be continuously plagiarized." People who use the reactionary "theory of productive forces" to oppose the proletariat's march forward existed in the past, is found at present, and will still be found in the future. We must heighten our vigilance a hundredfold against this.

Chairman Mao recently profoundly pointed out: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right in the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road. The capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road."

Teng Hsiao-p'ing opposes the restriction of bourgeois rights and prevents the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie fundamentally because "with the socialist revolution he himself comes under fire." In his eyes, socialist new things cannot be tolerated because they restrict bourgeois rights and pound against the interests of these "high-ranking officials" who practice revisionism. He chops them away and strangles them, and simply wants to swallow them all up at one gulp. In fact this is also not strange since the proletariat wants to continue the revolution under socialist conditions, carry out the work of eliminating the four "alls" as Marx said and eradicate the last life-giving means of the bourgeoisie. In the face of

such a disaster, how can the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party not be panic-stricken? It is precisely because of this that Teng Hsiao-p'ing as their general representative must personally "assume command" and stand out in opposition.

When Chairman Mao's important instruction concerning the question of theory was published, Teng Hsiao-p'ing gets very touchy. He hurriedly cast forth the revisionist program with "the three directives as the key link" so as to purposely confuse the relations of the key link with things hinged on it, deceive the masses and rival the proletariat.

We can derive the following logic from the "theory of the base": Since it is necessary first to have a "material base" in order to restrict bourgeois rights, then it is logical that the problem of production which needs to be solved more urgently should be the "key" of all key links. Are not his frenziedness in whipping up the "economic typhoon" and in saying that "if the eighth grade is not strong enough, whip up a twelfth grade one" and that "so long as others accuse you of restoration, you have done a good job," and the repulsive features of the bourgeois "home-going contingent"--the counter-revolutionary rioters who made trouble at T'ienanmen Square by beating up people and setting things on fire not the footnotes to "the theory of the base"? The "day of the four modernizations" and the time when "up goes the satellite and down plummets the red flag" is the festive occasion when they would "come back to offer libations and sacrifices."

Practice tells us that without restricting bourgeois rights and persisting in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie there would be no socialist material base. If we do not criticize the idea of bourgeois rights, if we forget the objective truth that "small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale," ("'Left-Wing' Communism, An Infantile Disorder," Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 181) let the old bourgeoisie practice restoration again politically and economically, and allow the new bourgeoisie to grow in large numbers, not only would there be no way for us to build a strong material base but also the socialist system itself would degenerate. We can never forget the lesson of the degeneration of the Soviet Union.

It is precisely because of this that for more than two decades since the founding of the People's Republic, our Party under the personal leadership of Chairman Mao has never called off the great struggle to restrict bourgeois rights nor stopped marching forward heroically toward communism. In particular, the large numbers of socialist new things emerging in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have effectively restricted bourgeois rights and strengthened the all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. The masses have been tempered by struggle. The facts tell people that whether to restrict or extend bourgeois rights is in essence a major question of whether to practice Marxism or revisionism. All revolutionary comrades who are willing to continuously press ahead together with the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and all members of the Chinese Communist Party who are willing to fight for communism all life long should be promoters of progress in restricting bourgeois rights.

Since socialist society "has just emerged from capitalist society, it is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." ("Critique of the Gotha Program," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. III, p. 10) Therefore, we cannot artificially declare the abolition of all bourgeois rights. But this does not mean that we are powerless before them and should be at their mercy. Chairman Mao's brilliant idea that "these can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat" is full of revolutionary dialectics. It clearly points out that we should adopt a scientific attitude toward bourgeois rights existing at the present stage, and shows the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat and the Communist Party members. We are fully capable of striving to create spiritual and material conditions for their gradual elimination. The Paris Commune had done this; the Russian proletariat after the October Revolution led by Lenin had done this; today Chairman Mao is also leading our Party in fighting hard to restrict bourgeois rights and to create conditions which will make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for a new one to arise. One day, bourgeois rights will have their place in the museum together with historical relics like the spinning wheel and the bronze axe. This is the inevitable trend of historical development and is irresistible.

The clear and the muddy are distinctively different and brook no confusion. Restriction and extinction are two concepts. When we say that the material base is the condition, we refer to the ultimate extinction of bourgeois rights, not their restriction. If there is any connection between the two, then today's restriction is for the sake of tomorrow's extinction. Teng Hsiao-p'ing stealthily exchanges the place of the two concepts to confuse them with an ulterior object in view. He saddles us with things which we have not said and then negates them. This is called "a thief crying 'stop thief'." Like the trick played by the renegade Kautsky in the past to confuse the question of the withering away of the state with the need to smash the bourgeois state by means of violence in his endeavor to oppose violent revolution, this is also a trick of sophistry. The meanness of the trick precisely shows the meanness of the end. Teng Hsiao-p'ing goes against the will of people in his reversal of verdicts and does not have truth in his hands. Hence he can only seek help from sophistry. This precisely exposes his reactionary political stand and his empty theories.

That Teng Hsiao-p'ing has been so unscrupulously in opposing the restriction of bourgeois rights shows by negative example that we have done a good job and the right thing. Historical experience tells us that so long as bourgeois rights exist, there would be people who would come out to air grievances for them and show them the green light. The revolution is developing and the struggle will go on for a long time to come. In the current great struggle to criticize Teng Hsiao-p'ing and beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we must conscientiously study a series of Chairman Mao's important instructions, firmly grasp this key link of class struggle, strive to master the characteristics and laws of the socialist revolutionary struggle and win still greater victories.

(NCNA release)

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NOVELS

A Mirror of the Capitalist-Roader

- Discussion of Chang Chin-fa in the Bright Golden Road

by

Lu Kuei-shan (陆贵山)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 24, 1976)

Chang Chin-fa, village chief of Fangts'aoti in the full length novel Bright Golden Road is a more successfully portrayed image of a capitalist-roader. Through the depiction of Chang Chin-fa, the novel has provided some useful experience on how socialist literature and art portray images of capitalist-roaders that bring out heroic figures by contrast.

I

The "Bright Golden Road" has more profoundly revealed the social origin of the emergence of capitalist-roaders in the Party.

After the founding of new China, many traces of the old society still remained on the land sprinkled with sunlight: "The capitalist commodity economy was still alive." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXIX, p. 162) The broad masses of liberated peasants were still in the state of individual economy and the spontaneous tendency toward small production still existed to a large extent. All this provided a hotbed for breeding capitalism and the bourgeoisie. The agricultural cooperative movement was a profound socialist revolution that basically changed the system of private ownership of several thousand years standing and inevitably aroused desperate resistance from capitalist reactionary forces in town and country.

Lenin pointed out, "Persons active in the working-class movement who adhere to the opportunist trend are better defenders of the bourgeoisie than the bourgeois themselves." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 329) Because class relations have been "reversed" under socialist conditions, the capitalist restoration forces in town and country have changed their strategy of struggle and adopted the Monkey's method of fighting by sneaking into Princess Iron Fan's abdomen to play the devil and look for their agents in the Communist Party. The landlord Wry-Mouth wants to recover the lost "paradise" and begins to "step by step draw near to Chang Chin-fa, the man in power." He uses the sale of a brick wall at a low price as a bait to trap Chang Chin-fa. The hidden class enemy Fan K'e-ming, in order to "turn Fangts'aoti into the 'safety island' for hiding today and the 'bridgehead' for counter-attacks and restoration in the future," selects Chang Chin-fa, "a character who can be made use of." In order to make the poor and lower-middle peasants "meat in his bowl," the rich peasant Feng Shao-huai who has escaped being classified as such wants very much to have "such a person as Chang Chin-fa to keep the seal." The representatives of the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism such as the well-to-do middle peasant Ch'in Fu

also need Chang Chin-fa to give the green light for them to "amass a fortune." Shen I-jen, the urban industrial and commercial capitalist also stretches out the feelers of an exploiter to Fangts'aoti and wants very much to "rely on people like Chang Chin-fa as his backer." In order to restore capitalism, these reactionary forces of the landlord and bourgeois classes all want to look for their own "backers" within the organs of political power in the Communist Party.

As long as there are classes and class struggle, people who represent the interests and aspirations of the bourgeoisie are bound to emerge in the Party. The evolution of Chang Chin-fa into a capitalist-roader has its profound historical origin and is rooted in his world outlook. When Chang Chin-fa was a "farm hand," he fed on the wine and meat of the landlord Wry-Mouth and became as strong as an ox. He helped his old master squeeze the poor men. The triumphant march of the Chinese revolution made him feel that the day had gone for Wry-Mouth. Therefore, with the narrow political demands of small producers, he sneaked into the revolutionary ranks and gained status and honor. Now, the socialist revolution in the countryside is bound to encroach upon the political and economic interests which he has gained and will attain, and to smash his pipe-dream of gradual transforming the power of "a village chief" into capital and becoming "the richest man at Fangts'aoti" one day. "With the socialist revolution, he himself comes under fire." Therefore, he "tears down the partition wall" between him and Wry-Mouth, "settles his misunderstanding" with Fang Shao-huai, "embraces" Fan K'e-ming, supports the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism of people like Ch'in Fu, wears the golden watch which the capitalist Shen I-jen offers him as a bribe, and becomes the representative of these forces for restoration and regression, and the capitalist-roader in power within the Party.

II

Through the depiction of Chang Chin-fa, the "Bright Golden Road" tells us that the capitalist-roader in the Party is the main danger of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As a bourgeois representative who has sneaked into the organ of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chang Chin-fa holds power in his hand and his words are heeded. Donning the cloak of a "veteran revolutionary," a "veteran Party member," a "veteran cadre," and a "veteran with meritorious services," he plays an effective role in deceiving and deluding people. The whole line and general and specific policies for restoring and developing capitalism pushed by him have their roots and base above and below, and he is very ferocious and dangerous in the practice of revisionism.

Using part of the power which he has usurped, Chang Chin-fa can make the "government" degenerate into the tool of the bourgeoisie and capitalist forces in the countryside merely by changing the Party's line and policies without changing the name of the "government." This is precisely what all the bourgeois and capitalist forces outside the Party dream to achieve without success. Chang Chin-fa takes out the proletarian class nature of the "government" and flaunts the banner of "government of the whole people" to deceive people. When Ch'in Fu, representative of the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism, takes advantage of the helplessness of another

party and unreasonably bring in a lawsuit against him after the latter refuses to sell his land, Chang Chin-fa says, "The government is precisely in a position to take care of this." But when the poor peasant Liu Hsiang encounters difficulties, Chang Chin-fa says, "The government is not in a position to take care of this!" The statements of "not in a position to take care of this" and "precisely in a position to take care of this" vividly bare the bourgeois nature of Chang Chin-fa's so-called "government." This "government" of Chang Chin-fa's is the "sinister yamen" for the poor and lower-middle peasants, but the "office" that speaks for the reactionary forces and exclusively serves the exploiting classes.

Please look. Wry-Mouth supports it so that the red political power could be toppled through Chang Chin-fa's hands, thus realizing his pipe-dream of staging a comeback. Fan K'e-ming supports it so that Chang Chin-fa could make restoration and the change of political climate invisible. Feng Shao-huai supports it so that Chang Chin-fa could become the "man in his hands" and restore his "free world." Ch'in Fu supports it so that he could make more effective use of his small abacus for amassing a fortune. This profound depiction in the Bright Golden Road shows us that we cannot merely look at the form of the "government," but must see the actual class content of the "government." Whether or not the line and policies of a unit are correct and in the hands of which class does the leadership lie determine the interests of which class the political power of this unit actually serves.

Chang Chin-fa, the capitalist-roader in power in the Party, is dangerous because he can draw on the strength of political power to push a revisionist line and give the green light to restoring capitalism. The slogan of "amassing a fortune" which he frantically publicizes in accordance with the will of Ku Hsin-min and Wang Yu-ch'ing represents a revisionist line. The capitalist-roader in the Party vainly attempts to resist the red storm of socialist revolution in the countryside through vigorously whipping up the bourgeois wind of "amassing a fortune." On the one hand, this wind enables Wry-Mouth, Fan K'e-ming and Feng Shao-huai "to come to life again" and Ch'in Fu to drift upward with it. On the other hand, it makes Kao Erh-lin change his direction in a daze and "work like a draft animal" for Feng Shao-huai; and causes Liu Wan to neglect his land and the death of his wife. Since Chang Chin-fa has usurped part of the power in the government at Fangts'aoti and pushed the revisionist line and policies, he has actually defended the interests of the capitalist forces and is at the same time bound to bring serious disasters to Kao Erh-lin, Liu Wan and other poor and lower-middle peasants.

III

Through the depiction of Chang Chin-fa, the "Bright Golden Road" has more profoundly revealed certain characteristics of the capitalist-roaders.

The supreme program of the Party is betrayed. From Ku Hsin-min to Chang Chin-fa, they all nonsensically say that "it is too early" for "communism" and "at present, it is necessary to consolidate the new democracy." They abandon the far-reaching ideals of communism, ridicule all the unprecedented revolutionary undertakings that strive to realize the great goal as "quenching thirst by eyeing the plums," and use petty favors to corrupt the revolutionary will of the masses.

Double-dealing tactics are adopted. Chang Chin-fa "wears a mask," makes sham self-examination and runs sham mutual-aid groups.... His various repulsive performances show that all capitalist-roaders who practice revisionism are cowed by the great power of the dictatorshp of the proletariat and are bound to rely on intrigues and plots to wage struggle against the proletariat. Although the symptoms of Chang Chin-fa's disease "have come to the stage of sending for the coffin," he refuses to be rescued by the Party. He speaks nice things to your face but plays tricks behind your back. He is really an "artful hypocrite" who "subdues himself" in the storm but "returns to propriety" after it. In order to "shoulder the big banner" for capitalist forces, in sympathy with the changes in political climate, he constantly changes his struggle strategy and constantly changes color like a chameleon. First, in order to resist the red storm of socialist revolution, he openly "brave the wind" to clamor for working on one's own and "stages a rival show" against Kao Ta-ch'üan's mutual-aid group. Following this, he changes from "resisting the wind" to "moving with the wind," from "staging a rival show" to "hastily mounting the stage," and from open antagonism to the practice of sham mutual-aid groups for carrying out camouflaged struggle. Still later, he plots and schemes for the running of "rich communes" to continue the test of strength with the cooperatives led by Kao Ta-ch'üan. The "trilogy" of Chang Chin-fa's resistance of the agricultural cooperative movement shows that "the capitalist-roaders are still on the capitalist road." Chang Chin-fa uses the "change" in form to cover up and protect his constant nature.

Eclectic tricks are toyed with. Chang Chin-fa verbally also admits that politics is "an important matter" but he wantonly explains "making revolution" as for "speeding up the time-table" and distorts it as carrying out "movements for amassing fortunes." He induces people to live together at peace and "make greater effort in production." This is flagrant propagation of "the theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the "theory of productive forces." Chang Chin-fa's aim in advocating the "theory of productive forces" is not for developing production, but for resisting the triumphant march of the socialist revolution in the countryside, opposing the transformation of the backward relations of production and sabotaging and hindering the development of productive forces. Chang Chin-fa's aim in advocating the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" is not for "putting out" class struggle, but for putting out the proletariat's struggle against the bourgeoisie, shielding the class enemies and capitalist forces that frantically attack the proletariat from without and at the same time providing himself with a smokescreen for usurping power and restoration from within.

IV

<u>The "Bright Golden Road" provides socialist literature and art with useful experience in how to depict the images of capitalist-roaders that serve as a foil to heroic characters</u>.

The novel at all times gives prominence to the dominant role of the heroic character Kao Ta-ch'üan, takes his truggle against the capitalist-roader Chang Chin-fa as the main line of the clash of contradictions, makes it blend

harmoniously with, run through and set the pace for other struggles of opposites, and on the basis of combining breadth and depth, reveals the militant appearance of the heroic character Kao Ta-ch'üan in the struggle against the capitalist-roader in the Party.

The novel adheres to the principle of making the upright prevail over the wicked and the wicked serve as a foil to the upright, and at all times makes the capitalist-roader Chang Chin-fa bring out by contrast the heroic character Kao Ta-ch'üan.

Revealing the social origin of the emergence of capitalist-roaders can form an important component of the typical environment of Kao Ta-ch'üan's activities so as to fully and profoundly reveal the typical character of the hero Kao Ta-ch'üan. It should be said that the depiction of heroic figures under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat in such a typical environment will help reveal their typical character which sparkles with the strong spirit of the time.

Revealing the capitalist-roader in the Party as the main danger to the proletarian revolution and dictatorship of the proletariat is more advantageous to showing Kao Ta-ch'üan's ability to grasp in essence the new changes in class relations and new characteristics of class struggle under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, more advantageous to showing Kao Ta-ch'üan's revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, more advantageous to showing his awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle.

Revealing certain characteristics of the capitalist-roaders in the Party is not only for revealing the heroic character Kao Ta-ch'üan's high awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, but also for revealing his revolutionary determinedness and superior art of struggle. Revealing Chang Chin-fa's betrayal of supreme program of the Party shows Kao Ta-ch'üan's thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit in "digging up the roots of the system of private ownership and destroying the sprouts of the concept of private ownership" and his broad aspirations for ceaselessly waging struggle for communism. Revealing Chang Chin-fa's double-dealing tactics and eclectic tactic brings out by contrast Kao Ta-ch'üan's sharpness in discerning the obdurate and deceitful nature of the capitalist-roaders in practicing revisionism and his ability to control the development of struggle and the storm of struggle.

The struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie gives concentrated expression to class struggle in the socialist period. Therefore, emphasis on depicting the images of capitalst-roaders that serve as a foil to proletarian heroes is required in the molding of proletarian heroes who have the strong spirit of the era and are of high typical significance. We should diligently create works that reflect the struggle between proletarian heroes and capitalist-roaders so as to arouse and encourage the broad masses of the people to wage heroic struggle against the handful of capitalist-roaders in power in the Party and diligently fight for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

T'IENANMEN SQUARE INCIDENT

It Is Necessary To Resolutely Hit at the Counter-Revolutionaries

by

Ma Hsiao-liu (马小六) of the Peking Worker-Militia Headquarters

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 15, 1976)

With profound proletarian feeling toward our great leader Chairman Mao and in boundless excitement, we worker-militiamen of Peking warmly hail and firmly support the two brilliant and wise resolutions of the CCP Central Committee. They have expressed the desire of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole country, taken the words out of our mouths, greatly heightened the revolutionary determination of the proletariat and deflated the arrogance of the capitalist-roaders within the Party and the handful of class enemies, and gladdened the hearts of the people!

At a time when the million of worker-militiamen of Peking, acting on Chairman Mao's instruction, joined the people of the whole country in carrying out the criticism of Teng Hsiao-p'ing's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and victoriously developing the struggle for striking back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, a handful of class enemies openly leaped forward and purposely stirred up the counter-revolutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square in our great capital. They openly raised the ensign of support for Teng Hsiao-p'ing and said that "with Teng Hsiao-p'ing taking charge of work at the CCP Central Committee, a decisive victory had been won in the struggle." Rabidly speaking in decadent and vulgar words of the reactionary class, they pointed the spearhead directly at our great leader Chairman Mao and tried to split up the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao.

Teng Hsiao-p'ing's revisionist line represents the interests of the bourgeoisie inside and outside the Party, and the landlords, rich peasants, reactionaries, bad elements and rightists in society and speaks for the wishes of the class enemies who vainly attempt to restore capitalism in China. Didn't Teng Hsiao-p'ing clamor for "restoration" and advocate organizing "home-going contingents" after he had resumed work? The "restoration" he talked about aimed at letting a handful of class enemies exercise dictatorship over the proletariat. He advocated organizing "home-going contingents" for the purpose of putting the unrepentant capitalist-roaders within the Party back on the stage and launching a vengeful counter-attack against the people of the whole country. This was what the handful of counter-revolutionary gangsters had actually done at T'ienanmen Square. They set fire to trucks and buildings, beat up our worker-militiamen, the people's policemen and the PLA guards, put up reactionary posters, and made counter-revoutionary speeches. How high their reactionary hauteur was!

This shows that Teng Hsiao-p'ing has up till now refused to accept the criticism of Chairman Mao, the CCP Central Committee and the revolutionary

people of the whole country because he has the support of these counter-revolutionaries. This handful of counter-revolutionaries have dared to run wild for a while because they have Teng Hsiao-p'ing as their representative. The dismissal of Teng Hsiao-p'ing from all posts both inside and outside the Party by the CCP Central Committee has smashed the sinister conspiracy of the class enemies and consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the struggle to crush the counter-revoutionary political incident at T'ienanmen Square, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the worker-militia of Peking took a firm stand and unfurled their banner. They were greatly incensed by and full of hatred toward the frenzied outbursts of the handful of class enemies. Once the order was given, the worker-militiamen of Peking, in their tens of thousands, marched imposingly to T'ienanmen Square. In close cooperation with the garrison fighters and the people's policemen and relying closely on the broad masses of people, they unfolded a struggle against the handful of class enemies and put them to rout like stray dogs. The people throughout the municipality warmly support this and the people of the whole country applaud it.

The victory of this struggle was won under the warm solicitude of our great leader Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee. Our every move and every battle was directed by the Party. The million worker-militiamen of Peking have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution. In recent years, they have also learned the experience of the militiamen of Shanghai, actively taken part in class struggle in society and kept raising their political and ideological awareness. The broad masses of worker-militiamen have boundless love for Chairman Mao and for the people. They consciously look upon defending Chairman Mao, the CCP Central Committee, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the capital of our great socialist motherland as their glorious responsibility. Because of this, in the face of the frenzied counter-attack of the handful of class enemies, the broad masses of the militia commanders and fighters were able to defy death in fighting against the class enemies and did not hesitate to sacrifice their lives and shed blood in defense of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have fully revealed the dauntless heroism of the proletariat.

On April 5, when the counter-revolutionary rioters again and again pounded against and set fire to the barracks of the People's Liberation Army, I and comrades Chang Shih-chung and So Lien-sheng persisted in taking command on the upper floor. The rioters threw bricks and tiles to break the windows. When the fire reached the upper floor, we were almost suffocated by the thick smoke. At that moment, I recalled how as an ordinary steel refinery worker, I had the good fortune to be received on several occasions by our great leader Chairman Mao. I also recalled the greatest faith and hope pinned by Chairman Mao on us working people. I also could never forget the moment in 1959 when holding high the red flag of the Peking militia division I and the broad masses of militiamen received Chairman Mao's inspection. How excited we were when Chairman Mao waved to us from the T'ienanmen Tower! Today, this handful of counter-revolutionaries dared to make trouble at this solemn place, T'ienanmen Square. I and my comrades-in-arms were resolved to struggle against the class enemies to the end even if it might cost our lives.

I came from a poor-peasant family. During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the Liberation War, my father joined the armed brigade of the county. He was a veteran militia fighter who fought heroically against Japanese imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries. My eldest brother, second elder brother and elder sister all joined the 8th Route Army and my second elder brother gloriously sacrificed himself in the Liberation War. The fighting experiences of my father and brothers and the revolutionary forerunners encouraged me to fight tenaciously and valiantly to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death displayed by the broad masses of militiamen in the struggle also taught us to direct this struggle with hundredfold confidence until complete victory was won.

In the struggle, the broad masses of people of Peking gave us warm-hearted help and resolute support. Some of them helped us keep watch over the class enemies, and others reprimanded on the spot the handful of counter-revolutionaries for their reactionary crimes of surrounding and attacking the worker-militiamen and were manhandled by the rioters. This filled our militia fighters with a greater love for the people and a deeper hatred against the class enemies. We fought more selflessly and bravely against the class enemies. This handful of clowns were dispersed in no time under the iron fists of the workers and were duly punished!

Victory has been won in this struggle, but the class enemies definitely will not be reconciled to their defeat and they will put up a deathbed struggle. We worker-militiamen of Peking must heighten our vigilance, pay close attention to the new trend of class struggle, firmly keep to the general orientation of the struggle, aim the brunt of struggle at the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader Teng Hsiao-p'ing and criticize deeply and thoroughly his counter-revolutionary revisionist line. We must resolutely implement the Party's general and specific policies and strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two types of contradictions of different nature. As for the handful of people who listened to and were hoodwinked by rumors, we must continue to carry out ideological work on them and help them raise their consciousness, draw a clear line of demarcation and eliminate the pernicious influence. We must unite with more than 95 per-cent of the cadres and people and completely isolate the handful of class enemies. We must not be unworthy of the earnest hopes pinned on us by Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee and the trust the people of the whole country have in us. We are determined to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with our blood and lives and vow to carry through to the end the struggle initiated and led by Chairman Mao to beat back the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts! We will not call off the battle until final victory is won! If the enemies do not surrender we shall wipe them out!

* * *

GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Why China Rouses Hundreds of Millions to Take Part in Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1976)

the great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, is a great revolutionary mass movement that is rousing hundreds of millions of people to action. it provides important experience for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in combatting revisionism and preventing its emergence.

chairman mao during the cultural revolution inspired the revolutionary will of the people and red guards throughout the country by receiving revolutionary masses in the capital and reviewing on eight occasions over ten million red guards and revolutionary people from all parts of the country. the great significance of this revolution is discussed by everybody from children to old folk, in cities and villages, schools and barracks and in every family. everybody is concerned with affairs of state and is taking an active part in the cultural revolution. chairman mao said: "never before in any mass movement have the masses been aroused so thoroughly and on so broad a scale."

this surging mass movement is having a devastating effect on revisionism and weeding out stubborn bourgeois strongholds. hundreds of millions of people have risen up to expose and criticize the capitalist-roaders and their revisionist line and to criticize and help erring cadres. this is an important guarantee for the struggle against revisionism and to prevent its occurrence.

the masses are the real heroes. the rousing of hundreds of millions is an implementation of the chinese communist party's mass line of having faith in the masses and relying on them. it is chairman mao's creative development of the marxist mass line. during the cultural revolution, the free airing of views, big-character posters and great debates are the best form of struggle in continuing the revolution under proletarian dictatorship and in opposing revisionism under the conditions of socialism. this is a method, as chairman mao pointed out, "to arouse the broad masses to expose our dark aspect openly, in an all-round way and from below", that is, to expose the bourgeoisie and the capitalist-roaders inside the party. this puts the two-line struggle inside the party before the masses and rouses them to expose and criticize revisionism. through tempering in struggle the cadres and the people have become more aware of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

in the past, struggles were waged in rural areas and factories and the socialist education movement was carried out. but owing to the characteristic of class struggle in the period of socialism, the main target of the revolution is the capitalist-roaders inside the party who dupe others by waving "red flags" to oppose the red flag. with the power they hold and means at their command, they work hand in glove, some in public and some behind the scenes, some above and some below, to suppress the masses, protect themselves and deflect the orientation of the struggle. all this, especially interference and manoeuvres by the bourgeois headquarters of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, prevented these movements from solving the problem at the root. only by rousing the masses can renegades, spies and capitalist-roaders who have sneaked into the party be exposed and pending questions solved.

during the entire historical period of socialism there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road and between the marxist revolutionary line and the revisionist line will continue for a long time to come. without struggle, there can be no progress and without struggle, there is the danger that the capitalist-roaders will work to restore capitalism. class struggle under socialism is very sharp and complex. representatives of the bourgeoisie sneak into the party under the cloak of marxism-leninism and use the power in their hands to recruit deserters and renegades and form cliques to serve their selfish interests and assemble a bourgeois headquarters to devise and carry out a revisionist line from top to bottom. to fight against the capitalist-roaders in the party, all party members and the hundreds of millions of people must be mobilized to expose and criticize their revisionist line and activities to restore capitalism. it is imperative to rely on the masses to carry out the struggle against revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to guarantee that the country advances along the socialist road. this is what chairman mao has said: "historical experience merits attention. a line or a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly. it won't do to explain them only to a few people; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses."

it was precisely because the masses took part in investigating liu shao-chi that his true features as an old-line counter-revolutionary, renegade, hidden traitor and scab were brought to light. this was an important victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution. the participation of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities made it possible to criticize and reject the

counter-revolutionary crimes of the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double-dealer, renegade and traitor lin piao and his sworn followers, the lin piao counter-revolutionary revisionist line and its important ideological root cause -- the doctrines of confucius and mencius -- and that brought the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius to victory. at present, the arch unrepentant party capitalist-roader teng hsiao-ping finds himself in the vast sea of denunciation and criticism by hundreds of millions in the struggle initiated and led by chairman mao to beat back the right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts. teng hsiao-ping has come to an ignominious end. this struggle is a continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

this revolution has educated and tempered hundreds of millions and armed them with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, raised their consciousness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and enhanced their ability to distinguish genuine marxism-leninism from sham. an iron bastion to oppose and prevent revisionism has been built by the people.

the thorough criticism politically, ideologically and theoretically of liu shao-chi, lin piao and teng hsiao-ping's revisionist line is a result of mass study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is being disseminated on the widest scale ever among the people of various nationalities all over the country. the most fundamental question is to arm the people in their hundreds of millions ideologically. they are good at spotting revisionism and dare to wage struggle against it resolutely.

last summer and autumn, the arch unrepentant capitalist-roader in the party, teng hsiao-ping, stirred up a right deviationist trend to reverse the correct verdicts of the great cultural revolution, came up with the revisionist programme of "taking the three directives as the key link" to mislead people and negated the party's basic line and class struggle as the key link in an attempt to restore capitalism. his intrigue was seen through quickly. people resisted, opposed and criticized his counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

lu hsin-min, a worker in his twenties in the shanghai hsinghuo spare parts factory, pointed out last july that the formulation "take the three directives as the key link" was incorrect and went counter to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. he said that philosophically this formulation advocated the "theory of many centers", that is, the theory of "no center". it aimed to eliminate class struggle -- the key link -- and substitute "pushing forward the national economy" as the key link

and lead people astray. at that time somebody told the young worker: "'taking the three directives as the key link' is advocated by an important and influential person." he replied: "no matter who says it, we'll criticize anything that does not conform to mao tsetung thought." later, in order to urge more comrades to beat back this revisionist error, he wrote a letter of several thousand words to the leading institution at a higher level criticizing this revisionist programme. he said: "i'll defend chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, battle the adverse current and fight against revisionism at the cost of my life. i'll never retreat."

when wang tso-shan, secretary of the hsiaochinchuang brigade party branch on the tientsin outskirts, first heard the formulation of "taking the three directives as the key link" last summer, he thought it was wrong and he did not transmit it to the masses nor put it into practice. when teng hsiao-ping was attacking and vilifying the brigade, the party branch acted in direct contravention of his revisionist line. they said: "this struggle makes us more confident that when the masses grasp the revolutionary truth of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the revisionist bigwigs cannot silence us and there is a reliable guarantee for opposing revisionism and preventing its emergence."

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, commanders and fighters of an anti-chemical company of the chinese people's liberation army pressed ahead against teng hsiao-ping's right deviationist moves. when a speech of teng hsiao-ping on "rectification" was transmitted to the company, ma chin-fu and other communists promptly sensed that something was wrong. they wrote a critical essay "behind the 'rectification'" to expose its anti-marxist essence and its attempt to lead the chinese people's liberation army under the party's leadership away from chairman mao's line on army building.

all this reflects the high level of political consciousness and courage that workers, peasants and soldiers who have been steeled in the great cultural revolution show in the struggle to oppose revisionism and prevent its emergence. this is the tremendous achievement made by arousing hundreds of millions of people to take part in the cultural revolution, the criticism of lin piao and confucius and the struggle to beat back the right deviationist attempt.

with great marxist foresight and the courage and heroism of a proletarian revolutionary, our great leader chairman mao boldly roused the masses to struggle against a handful of capitalist-roaders -- the bourgeoisie inside the party -- and destroy the bourgeois headquarters in the party. this shows the tremendous strength

of the chinese communist party and explains the wisdom and correctness of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. it is warmly supported by the people of all nationalities in china. advancing along chairman mao's revolutionary line means victory.

RAILROADS

New Railway Across China's Biggest Mountain Forest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1976)

a railway across the greater khingan mountain range, china's biggest forest area, was completed and opened to traffic recently.

the railway facilitates the felling of the virgin forests in a planned way and links china's northern border area with the rest of the country. it is also important for promoting the unity of the people of various nationalities in china and consolidating national defence.

when the railway was under construction, new towns, factories and forestry enterprises sprang up along the line. an annual total of several million cubic metres of timber was brought out to supply all parts of the country. newly set up big state farms along the line reported good grain harvests and trainloads of daily necessities, farm machines, chemical fertilizer and insecticide were brought to the people of olunchun, owende and tahur minority nationalities in the mountain forest.

in addition to its plentiful supply of timber, the greater khingan mountains abound in mineral deposits which remained untapped in the past because of poor communication facilities. in 1964, the party central committee headed by chairman mao issued the great call for developing the forest area. since then, lumbermen, cadres and commanders and fighters of the railway corps have converged from all parts of the country for the gigantic undertaking.

as builders of the railway line, the commanders and fighters of the railway corps displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. they laid the road bed across low-lying swamps and drove tunnels through mountain ridges covered by ice and snow.

a key project was the railway bridge across the huma river. the river is 400 metres wide and the layer of ice several feet thick. braving biting cold, the builders broke the ice to lay the piers. sometimes they were called up to work in the icy water. to prevent concrete from freezing, they devised the method of mixing it on heated sheet iron and pouring boiling water on the concrete. in this way they heated close to 60,000 cubic metres of concrete from 40 degrees below freezing to 30 degrees above. they completed the job ahead of schedule and ensured good quality.

in the course of building the line, the railway corps commanders and fighters, engineers and technicians studied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts and applied what they learned to repudiate liu shao-chi's "slavish comprador philosophy" and "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." they studied and mastered the law governing the weather of the high, cold area, broke with the old idea of going to the worksite in summer and leaving it in winter. they worked throughout the winter and accelerated work.

HOUSING

Peking Builds More New Housing

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1976)

a new housing estate has been built near the tientan (temple of heaven) park, a famous scenic spot in the southern part of peking. many residents recently moved into their new homes in this estate, one of the many new housing estates added in peking every year.

this estate covers a total floor space of 150,000 square metres and includes more than 30 four to six storeyed buildings, all facing the south. a road has been laid in front of it. in a refreshing setting, pine trees are planted around the flower beds on the sidewalks, and a moat opposite the estate is lined with lush green willows on both banks.

the housing estate is furnished with a department store, a grocery, a grain shop and other facilities for day-to-day life as well as a kindergarten, a primary school, a middle school and a medical station.

in the petro-chemical district on peking's southwestern outskirts, a number of workers and their families recently moved into their new homes. this is a new industrial district built during the great proletarian cultural revolution. in the last eight years five new housing settlements have been completed for the workers, covering a total floor space of over 300,000 square metres.

since the founding of new china with its planned development of industrial and municipal construction, the state has allocated a large sum every year for housing construction and other facilities for everyday life. to date, peking has built more than 50 new housing estates and more than 100 residential centres, each consisting of dozens of multi-storyed buildings. the floor space of the city's new housing is one and a half times the total of pre-liberation days and there are twice as many stores, restaurants and other facilities for everyday life.

peking's housing construction has gone on at a greater tempo in the last few years. last year the city built new houses totalling more than one million square metres in floor space, showing an increase of 20 per cent over 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

these new houses are furnished with tap water, electricity, central heating and other conveniences. many new housing estates are situated near scenic spots or parks. in pre-liberation peking, while a small number of imperialist elements, bureaucrat-compradors and capitalists lived in luxurious houses, the vast majority of the labouring people were crammed in slums and make-shift huts.

this year's housing construction is the largest in scale peking has undertaken since liberation. many projects are underway both in the city proper and on its environs. the largest of which is a long block of 10-storyed residential buildings along a 5.5-kilometre-stretch of boulevard running from the gates of chungwenmen and chienmen to hsuanwumen. they occupy a total floor space of half a million square metres.

the peking general petro-chemical works and the capital iron and steel company plan to finish within this year workers' houses with 50,000 to 100,000 square metres of floorspace. new workers' houses will also go up this year at the chinghsi coal mines, the electronics industrial district at chiuhsienchiao and the eastern suburban industrial district.

a large number of old houses near the taojanting park in the southern part of peking and tuanchieh lake in the northern part were pulled down and are being systematically replaced with new houses. the evacuees have moved into new houses. the people living in new houses at tungtachiao outside the chaoyangmen gate and by the lungtanhu lake are mostly working people from former slums.

apartment houses are built in peking according to an over-all city construction plan and are a part of city construction programme. the people's benefits and conveniences are taken into first consideration. the new housing estates generally are situated not far from where the residents work and yet not too close to city traffic and its noise. as the winter and summer seasons are long in peking and spring and autumn are short, most houses face the south so as to ensure plenty of sunshine for the rooms in winter and cool breeze in summer time. stores, kindergartens, schools and clinics are set up along with the completions of the housing estates. new roads are laid and bus lines extended to the new residential districts. for the convenience of bicycle riders, the new housing estates have community bicycle parking sheds. special groups in each city district look after the plan for tree planting on these new estates. saplings are provided free by the state while the residents help with planting. in this way, each new housing estate means a new tree grove. this ensures fresh air for the city as a whole.

the apartments are distributed mainly according to the size of one's family and not according to one's position or income. when new apartments are being distributed, many leading cadres of factories give priority to the workers while they themselves stay in their old houses and wait for the next opportunity. the rent is nominal, being three to five per cent of one's monthly wage. the state uses the rent for the upkeep of the houses.

EXHIBITIONS

Commemorative Art Exhibitions in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1976)

special discussions on art, exhibitions of drafts of paintings and creative art study classes are among the activities of workers in the field in peking, shanghai and tientsin and over ten provinces, cities and autonomous regions in china in may to commemorate the 34th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's "talks at yenan forum on literature and art" and the tenth anniversary of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

there were lively discussions on how to take class struggle as the key link and how to reflect the cultural revolution through art. special attention was paid to using art as a means to reflect the historic period of socialism and the struggle between the proletariat and those party persons in authority following the capitalist road.

professional and amateur artists are making effective use of art as a weapon in class struggle. many art exhibitions held, illustrate from many angles the current struggle to beat back the right deviationist wind and deal blows at teng hsiao-ping's slanders against the revolution in art.

most of the works shown at the "artistic photographs exhibition" held in peking were done by workers, peasants and soldiers. shanghai held three exhibitions in may: an exhibition of paintings on the theme "the great proletarian cultural revolution is excellent excl.", an exhibition of children's paintings entitled "the new flowers of the revolution in education" and an exhibition of "workers' graphic arts and paper cuts". two other exhibitions, "in agriculture learn from tachai" and "shanghai peasant paintings", have toured suburban districts of shanghai since they were put on display in spring of this year. over 500 workers and peasants in the rural areas of shanghai regularly take part in art activities.

the ningsia hui autonomous region in northwest china held two art exhibitions: "in praise of the great proletarian cultural revolution" and "learning from tachai movement throughout the region".

at the exhibition in kiangsu province works by young artists of the province were shown which praised new socialist things and repulsed the right deviationist tendency.

while shensi province presented "an exhibition of works of art on learning from tachai", over 40 counties in ten cities and districts held art study classes and art exhibitions.

earlier, szechwan, kwangtung and chekiang provinces jointly sponsored a graphic arts exhibition. shansi province held an exhibition of paintings done by peasants of hsiyang county.

TAIWAN

"Save Our Next Generation" Demand to End Neglect and Maltreatment of Taiwan Children
by Chiang Gang

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1976)

"save our next generation" is the title of a recent editorial in the "independence evening post" of taiwan, denouncing the neglect and maltreatment of children under the dark rule of the chiang gang, according to information from taipei.

emaciated children in rags go begging on the streets of taiwan. the "shin sheng pao" of taiwan carried a story about two roaming orphans under the title "where are their homes?" it said that the children slept in the open all year long and "urgently need help from society." an 11-year-old orphan girl named yeh hsiao-ling roams the vicinity of hsimenting in taipei. alone and friendless, she is often bullied and lives in misery. another child is an 11-year-old orphan boy named chen teh-cheng who "sleeps huddled up on the covered walks on the streets when he becomes tired and feeds on rotten fruit and vegetables when he gets hungry."

even the minimized official figures recently published by the chiang gang's "social welfare" institutions admit that there are over 67,000 such children.

the chiang gang follows a traitorous colonial economic policy which fawns on foreign investment. it offers cheap labour power for the enterprises that foreign monopoly capitalists set up in taiwan, adding 70,000 to 80,000 child labourers to taiwan a year who generally get less than half the wages of an adult worker. but they have to do more than eight hours of heavy manual work a day and are often forced to work at night, at the expense of their health. some factory owners expose child labourers to explosive, inflammable, toxic and

other kinds of dangerous work. injuries and casualties are common.

the reactionary, corrupt educational system of the chiang gang also damages the health and morals of children. taiwan papers report the tremendous pressure on children to go on to higher studies. a junior middle school pupil has to read 26 kilogrammes of books in three years. they are so "overburdened with studies that they find it difficult to breathe." the parent of a pupil wrote to the "united daily news" that his junior middle school child cannot finish his homework until 11 o'clock every evening. he also has to prepare for quizs, tests at short notice, weekly tests and monthly examinations. all these force him to go "without sufficient sleep and he feels exhausted."

the long hours of study plus poor school equipment and bad lighting have affected the eyesight of many children. news reports state that in some junior middle schools whole classes of students are near-sighted. a recent check on 44,000 first-grade primary school pupils revealed that 15,000 had poor vision.

some students are driven to despair by their heavy study schedules. the taiwan "daily news" in kaohsiung reported the case of lin li-chen, a local 14-year-old girl student who drowned herself, leaving a letter for her father that said "the burden of study is more than that i can bear. the only way i see to free myself is by ending my life. i hope this will arouse attention from the society and educational departments."

decadent, reactionary culture poisons the minds of the children of taiwan. a taiwan paper says: "scenes of fighting and violence and explicit description of crimes and sex in films and on television incite children and young people to imitate what they are shown. youngsters are exposed to prostitution and social vices to encourage degeneration and crimes. the taiwan press points out in alarm that "people are committing crimes at younger ages", "a gradually increasing number of girls are committing crimes" and "poor children become the main recruits for criminal gangs."

the "independence evening post" said in its editorial: "in the thirties some people appealed to save our next generation. now, forty years later, we have to shout again: 'save our next generation excl.'"

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1976)

liu chung-yang, deputy secretary-general of the academy of sciences of china, met and feted professor r.a. gregory and dr. f. r. parrington, fellows of the royal society of london, this evening.

as guests of the academy of sciences of china, the british scholars arrived here yesterday on a tour of study and academic exchanges.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Surveying and Cartography Study Group Leaves for Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1976)

an eight-member study group for surveying and cartography headed by chu lin-ke, director of the hopei provincial bureau of surveying and cartography, left here by air today for canada at the invitation of the canadian ministry of energy, mines and resources on a study of surveying techniques.

among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were lu tu, leading member of the state bureau of surveying and cartography, and c.h. cummer, first secretary of the canadian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND COMOROS

Comoros Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 8, 1976)

the comoros government delegation led by salim himidi, minister of internal affairs, ended its friendly visit in shanghai and left for peking by air at noon today.

it was seen off at the airport by vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang shao-yung and leading members of local departments concerned.

arriving here from changsha on the morning of june 6, the distinguished comoros guests were honoured at a banquet given by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee that evening. making toasts at the banquet, vice-chairman wang shao-yung and delegation leader himidi wished daily development to the friendship between the people of china and comoros and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

while in this metropolis, the delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai toothpaste works, the chouhsi people's commune, the hsinhua hospital, the tienshan housing estate and underground air-defence installations and attended a concert of music and dance.

Comoros Government Delegation Visits Tachai

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jun. 9, 1976)

the comoros government delegation led by minister of internal affairs salim himidi today visited the tachai production brigade in shansi province, china's national pace-setter in agriculture, in the company of deputy department director of the chinese foreign ministry chou ming-chi.

kuo feng-lien, chairman of the tachai brigade revolutionary committee, met the distinguished guests from comoros at the yangchuan railway station and showed them round her mountain village and the farmland improvement and irrigation projects built by the brigade.

at cooperation ravine, kuo feng-lien described to the honoured guests how the local people built several dozen small terraces along the rock-strewn ravine after

organizing themselves into a cooperative in 1953. later they further improved the farming conditions there by blasting off a hilltop to fill in the ravine. in this way they created nine small "man-made plains" large enough for tractor ploughing, and good harvests were reaped on these level fields in the same year.

the comoros minister said, "we are very glad to see the world famous tachai. chairman mao's call 'in agriculture, learn from tachai' has brought tremendous changes to the chinese countryside. you have not only made great contributions to china's socialist revolution and socialist construction, but also set an example for the third world. here we see the hope of china and the third world as a whole." he wished tachai and the whole of china greater success.

the distinguished guests called on several families, visited a nursery, attended a children's performance of traditional boxing and swordsmanship, and saw an exhibition on tachai.

the distinguished comoros guests were entertained at a banquet given in their honour by the revolutionary committee of the tachai brigade this evening.

the delegation arrived here from peking this morning and returned to the chinese capital in the evening. among others present at the station to welcome the distinguished guests and see them off and accompanying them on the visit were leading members of departments concerned in shansi province and hsiyang county.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

All-China Sports Federation Delegation Leaves Peking to Visit Ecuador and Panama

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1976)

a delegation of the all-china sports federation led by ni chih-chin left here by air today for a friendly visit to ecuador and panama.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Armed Forces Chief of Staff and Madame Mery Visit Yenan and Sian

(NCNA-English Sian, Jun. 8, 1976)

general guy mery, chief of staff of the french armed forces, and madame mery visited yenan and sian yesterday and today in the company of yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

general and madame mery and their party arrived in yenan from peking yesterday morning and were guests of honour at a banquet in the evening given by the shensi provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army and the p.l.a. yenan regional command. at the banquet hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the constant strengthening and development of the friendship between the people and armies of china and france. the french friends attended a concert of music, song and dance after the banquet. during their stay in yenan, the distinguished guests visited the revolutionary sites of "date orchard" and yangchialing and the exhibition hall on chairman mao's activities in yenan when he led the chinese revolution there. they also ascended the pagoda hill for a panoramic view of the city.

ku feng-ming, political commissar of the p.l.a. shensi provincial command, accompanied the distinguished french guests on the visit in yenan, and li chao-shun, political commissar of the p.l.a. yenan regional command, was present at the airport to greet the french friends and see them off.

the distinguished french guests arrived in sian from yenan this morning, and they visited the shensi provincial musuem, the site of a primitive commune -- the panpo musuem, and places of historical interest. they left here for shanghai this afternoon.

upon their arrival in and departure from sian, the distinguished guests were met and seen off at the airport by ku feng-ming.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friendship Visiting Group Gives Reports in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 7, 1976)

reports on the japanese people's struggle against soviet revisionist social-imperialism and for the return of their northern territories were given by a group of japanese visitors at a meeting in the friendship hotel here this afternoon.

addressing local chinese workers, office cadres and college teachers and students, members of the japanese friendship visiting group for the recovery of the northern territories voiced their people's strong resolve to recover these territories.

delegation leader goichi murata and secretary-general hisashi naoi were among the nine guest speakers who indignantly exposed and condemned the piratical acts of soviet revisionist social-imperialism in long occupying japan's northern territories and arresting and persecuting japanese fishermen there. pledging themselves to fight resolutely against hegemonism, the speakers said that they were determined to carry on the struggle for the return of these territories till final victory was won.

the audience showed great admiration for the japanese people's tenacity and militancy in the struggle and expressed firm support for their just struggle.

the japanese visiting group arrived in shenyang on the evening of june 4 in the company of lu peng-fei, deputy section chief of the china international travel service. it was warmly greeted at the railway station by hsu hsing-mao, deputy secretary-general of the liaoning provincial branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, leading members of local departments concerned and representatives of the trade union council, the communist youth league committee and the women's federation.

on the evening of june 5, leading member of the liaoning provincial branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries shih chang-an met all members of the group.

the japanese friends had visited talien, shenyang and fushun where they were accorded a warm welcome by the workers.

the 33-member japanese visiting group will leave here for harbin by air tomorrow.

Aiichiro Fujiyama Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1976)

aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the japanese dietmen's league for japan-china friendship and chairman of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, wound up his friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

seeing him off at the airport were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present.

mr. aiichiro fujiyama gave a farewell banquet here yesterday evening. among the guests attending the banquet were leading members of organizations concerned liao cheng-chih, han nien-lung, chai shu-fan, chang hsiang-shan, lin li-yun, wang yeh-chiu, wang yao-ting and chao pu-chu. mr. fujiyama and liao cheng-chih proposed toasts.

while in peking, mr. fujiyama visited the peking general petro-chemical works and the central institute for nationalities.

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this morning met the japanese friendship delegation made up of socialist party members of the tokyo metropolitan assembly. the delegation, with saburo osawa as leader, meiki inamura and masayoshi sakurai as deputy leaders and yasuo ogura as secretary general, arrived in peking on june 3.

earlier, the japanese friends attended a banquet given in the their honour by the china international travel service. they will leave peking tomorrow to tour other parts of the country before leaving china for home.

Japanese Friendship Wing Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1976)

the citizens' friendship wing visiting group from shizuoka prefecture, japan, led by the prefecture's governor keizaburo yamamoto with the prefectural assembly's speaker yoshio inana as advisor, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

the visiting group arrived here on june 4 after visiting shanghai, nanking and yangchou. the peking municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the visiting group. in his toast, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee chia ting warmly praised the people of shizuoka prefecture for their militant spirit displayed in the struggle against soviet hegemonism. delegation leader keizaburo yamamoto pledged in his toast to make contributions to the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty at an early date. at the banquet, the japanese friends gave a poem-and-song recital and drew warm applause from the chinese present.

while in peking, the japanese friends also visited tsinghua and peking universities, factories, hospitals and places of historical interest.

Japanese Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and feted the japanese youth delegation for japan-china friendship led by yashiteru koyanagi. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

leading members of chinese departments concerned lin li-yun, chia hsueh-chien and ha hung-hsing were present on the occasion.

the delegation will leave here tomorrow to tour other parts of china before returning home.

Chinese Peking Opera Troupe of Shanghai Visits Osaka, Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 8, 1976)

the peking opera troupe of shanghai visited osaka from june 4 to 7.

the performance of modern revolutionary peking operas "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "trial of chair", "chin chiang ferry", "pan shih wan" and selections from "taking tiger mountain by strategy" was warmly received by more than 15,000 spectators from kansai area.

many of the spectators came from kobe, kyoto and various cities of osaka prefecture.

jiro kaneko, president of the osaka prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said that china's modern revolutionary peking operas have made it possible for the workers, peasants and soldiers to occupy the literature and art stage. it is of far-reaching significance to introduce revolutionary peking operas to the japanese people.

those who had seen the film "taking tiger mountain by strategy" felt especially affectionate towards the opera actors and actresses whom they met. some went backstage to pose for photos with the artists.

while in osaka, the peking-opera troupe of shanghai met the governor of osaka prefecture, the mayor of osaka and the speaker of the municipal assembly.

artists and accompanists of the troupe met their old friends in the music and drama circles in osaka, made new acquaintances and visited places of historical interest.

the chinese troupe visited nara today. leader hsiang hsu and members of the troupe met with the mayor of nara. the mayor and his wife, the speaker of the municipal assembly and the vice-governor of nara prefecture gave a luncheon in honour of all the artists. the troupe returned here this afternoon.

Delegation of Japanese Chuo Trust and Banking Company Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1976)

a 5-member delegation of the japanese chuo trust and banking company, ltd., led by hisao fukuda, president of the company, left here on june 7 for a visit to shanghai.

the delegation arrived in china on june 3 on a visit at the invitation of the bank of china. while in peking, the japanese guests were met and feted by pu ming, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the bank of china. chao ping-teh, deputy general manager of the bank, had business talks with the delegation. the delegation was also met by wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

Visiting Group of Japanese Local Autonomous Government Leaders Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1976)

the visiting group of japanese local autonomous government leaders wound up its friendly visit to peking and tientsin, and left here today on a tour of sian and shanghai before returning home. leader of the group is ryozo tagawa, governor of mie prefecture, and its advisor is michio iwamura, deputy director-general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

the group was seen off at the airport by wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and sun ping-hua, secretary general of the association.

yesterday evening, the group gave a farewell banquet, which was attended by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

Japanese Friendship Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1976)

hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting japanese friendship delegation of the japan-china association for the exchange of agro-techniques.

the delegation is headed by tetsuo ara, president of the japan-china association for the exchange of agro-techniques and president of the hokkaido headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox). its deputy leaders are masatomo terasaki, member of the hokkaido assembly, and yoshiro shimazaki, head of the hokkaido central experimental farm, with toshio miyajima, managing director of the hokkaido branch of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, as the secretary general.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. present were chin shan-pao, vice-president of the chinese society of agronomy, and leading members of departments concerned.

the 13-member delegation arrived here yesterday for a visit at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy. it was greeted by hao chung-shih at the airport.

Japanese Women's Delegation for Japan-China Friendship Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1976)

lin li-yun, council member of the china-japan friendship association, gave a dinner in honour of a japanese women's delegation for japan-china friendship led by fumi kino with yoriko miura as secretary general here this evening.

present on the occasion were ou tang-liang and fu yu-fang, leading members of chinese departments concerned.

the ten-member japanese delegation arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwait, China Enter Semi-Finals at 6th Asian Cup Football Tournament

(NCNA-English Tabriz, Iran, Jun. 7, 1976)

kuwait defeated china 1:0 in a final match as the group "a" round-robin series came to a close at the sixth asian cup football tournament here this afternoon.

both teams are qualified for competition in the semi-finals.

a profound friendship exists between the football players of kuwait and china through friendly contacts in recent years. an atmosphere of unity and amity prevailed at today's match, though it was keenly contested. one minute after the kick-off, right winger fathi kameel of kuwait received an indirect free kick which he sent into the chinese goal. football enthusiasts warmly applauded both teams' thrill-packed performance.

kuwait topped group "a" with two wins followed by china and malaysia which have one draw and one loss each. china came second by a superior goal difference. under competition rules, kuwait and china entered the semi-finals.

competition in group "b" round-robin series continues. iran won from iraq 2:0 and the people's democratic republic of yemen lost to iraq 0:1. iran will meet the democratic yemen tomorrow. the first two winning teams of this group are scheduled to meet kuwait and china in the semi-finals beginning june 11.

CHINA AND NEPAL

King Birendra Visits People's Commune in Lhasa

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 8, 1976)

his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal and the distinguished nepalese guests accompanying him on the tour paid a visit to the donggar people's commune on the outskirts of lhasa this morning.

the distinguished guests were accompanied by ngapo ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; tien pao, vice-chairman of the tibet autonomous regional revolutionary committee; and namgyal, chairman of the lhasa city revolutionary committee.

a jubilant and festive air prevailed in the commune where varicoloured flags fluttered in the wind today. when king birendra arrived at the commune, a welcoming crowd of several hundred tibetan commune members and educated young people from peking now settled there gladly beat drums and danced to the accompaniment of sona and six-stringed lutes. they shouted slogans in both tibetan and han languages, warmly welcoming the nepalese people's envoys of friendship from south of the himalayas.

king birendra heard a briefing on the revolution and production in the commune, visited an orchard with fruit-laden apple trees and saw plots of earing winter wheat. the distinguished guests also called on emancipated serfs who received them with cordiality and warmth.

in the company of acting chairman jen jung of the tibet autonomous regional revolutionary committee, the king of nepal and other distinguished guests this afternoon visited the lhasa middle school, the first of its kind established after the founding of the tibet autonomous region. they were warmly welcomed by the faculty and students of the school.

the distinguished nepalese guests visited also a hydro-electric power station in the western suburb of lhasa and toured the daipung monastery and the norpu lingka.

Nepalese Consul-General in Lhasa Gives Reception for King Birendra's Visit to Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 8, 1976)

nepalese consul-general in lhasa zonden ukyab gave a reception here this evening for the visit to tibet of his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal.

king birendra attended the reception.

present on the chinese side were vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress ngapo ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference pebala gelieh-namje, acting chairman jen jung and vice-chairmen tien pao, feng ke-ta, kao sheng-hsuan, pasang, kuo hsi-lan, yang tsung-hsin, lozong tzucheng and ma jui-hua of the tibet autonomous regional revolutionary committee, commander of the tibet military area command of the chinese people's liberation army hsi chin-wu,

chairman of the lhasa city revolutionary committee namgyal, deputy department directors of the ministry of foreign affairs ho chang-ming and liu hua, and chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih.

given on the eve of king birendra's conclusion of his friendly visit to china, the reception came as a happy occasion for representatives from all walks of life in tibet and lhasa city to get together with the friends from nepal. in the past few days, king birendra inspected industrial, agricultural and educational units in lhasa where he had extensive contacts with workers, peasants and teachers and students, thus deepening the mutual understanding of the people in tibet and nepal and enhancing their friendship. in the course of the reception which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, the hosts and guests chatted about their cordial amity and repeatedly toasted the daily increasing of the traditional friendship between the people of nepal and china.

present at the reception on the host side were members of king birendra's entourage: prince himalaya bir bikram shah and princess princep shah, prince basundhara bir bikram shah, princess shobha shahi, minister of foreign affairs krishna raj aryal, minister of state for commerce and industry harka bahadur gurung, princess shobha's husband kumar mohan bahadur shahi, and nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana.

King Birendra of Nepal and Entourage Leaves Lhasa for Home Via Chengtu

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 9, 1976)

his majesty birendra bir bikram shah dev, king of nepal, and the other distinguished nepalese guests accompanying him left lhasa for home via chengtu by special plane this morning after winding up their friendly visit to szechwan province and the tibet region. they are carrying with them the profound friendship of the chinese people for the nepalese people.

accompanying the nepalese guests from lhasa to chengtu were ngapo ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ho chang-ming and liu hua, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry, and tsao chih, chinese ambassador to nepal.

nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana left for home on board the same plane.

present to give the king of nepal and the other distinguished guests a warm send-off at the airport, which was flying the national flags of china and nepal, were: jen jung, acting chairman of the tibet autonomous regional revolutionary committee, tien pao, feng ke-ta, kao sheng-hsuan, pasang, kuo hsi-lan, yang tsung-hsin, lozong tzucheng and ma jui-hua, vice-chairmen of the regional revolutionary committee, chieh chin-wu, commander of the tibet military area command of the chinese people's liberation army, and namgyal, chairman of the lhasa city revolutionary committee.

in this ancient city, an atmosphere of warm friendship prevailed. bunting and streamers decked the boulevard leading from the guest house to the potala palace where dressed in their holiday best, people of all nationalities in lhasa were gathered to greet the motorcade of the nepalese distinguished guests. young people played bamboo flutes and beat drums while others danced and sang. the people waved streamers and cheered the success of king birendra's visit to china's szechwan and tibet region and everlasting friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples and wished the nepalese people new victories in safeguarding their national independence and developing their national economy.

zonden ukyab, nepalese consul-general in lhasa, saw the king off at the airport.

on their stopover in chengtu, the king of nepal and the other honoured guests accompanying him were welcomed and seen off at the airport by chao tzu-yang, chairman of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee, liu hsing-yuan, commander of the p.l.a. chengtu units, tuan chun-yi, hsieh cheng-jung and chiang hai-yun, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, hu chi-cheng, commander of the p.l.a. provincial command, and tsui ta-tien and chang kun, vice-chairmen of the chengtu city revolutionary committee.

New Chapter of China-Nepal Friendship

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 9, 1976)

king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal paid a visit to lhasa between june 5 and 9, receiving a warm and friendly welcome from people of various nationalities in this sunny city on the "roof of the world" where the day is longer than the night.

flying over the himalayas on his latest visit to china, king birendra who is an old acquaintance of the chinese people has blazed a new air way and opened up broader vistas for the friendly exchanges between the people of china and nepal, thus writing a new chapter in the annals of the friendship of the two peoples. the people of tibet, in particular, feel honoured and elated by king birendra's visit.

lhasa, the ancient highland city bathed in bright sunshine, was immersed in a sea of friendship these days, with the peaks in the distance draped in silver and the potala palace towering with sublimity. wherever they went, the distinguished guests from nepal were greeted by enthusiastic crowds of well-wishers. overjoyed, one of the distinguished guests observed, "the welcome to lhasa, to my mind, has been as bright and sunny as the sunshine -- warm, friendly, and really beautiful."

china and nepal have been close neighbours living in amity since ancient times. china's tibet region and the kingdom of nepal are linked by mountains and waters, with the himalayas running along the entire length of their border. matrimonial relations between tibet and nepal date back to the end of the sixth century. from that time on, scholars from tibet visited nepal from time to time, and nepalese scholars reciprocated with visits to tibet.

nursed by an ancient culture, nepal has long been known for its brilliant handicraft arts. history records many talented nepalese craftsmen who came to china and helped with the building of large numbers of temples and palaces. in 1260, nepal sent a well-known handicraft artist with a party of more than 80 people to tibet where they cooperated with their chinese colleagues in building the gilt pagodas and monasteries. the potala palace in lhasa, at which king birendra paid a call, still retains the unique style characterized by a perfect blend of the chinese and nepalese architectural art.

mutual assistance and cooperation between china's tibet region and nepal in trade, communications and the postal and telegraph services have seen rapid growth and

the friendship of the two peoples has been steadily strengthened since the democratic reform in tibet and particularly since the completion of the sino-nepalese friendship highway which links lhasa with kathmandu.

people of tibetan nationality treasure the precious friendship between the people of china and nepal. as they put it, china-nepal friendship towers higher than the himalayas and measures longer than the sino-nepalese friendship highway.

the day king birendra was due in lhasa, wang chung-liang, a driver serving on the highway, with his family of six, all clad in their holiday best and holding bouquets of gorgeous flowers, turned out in the festively decorated city at the first light of day and joined people of various nationalities lining the streets to give the distinguished nepalese guests a hearty welcome. "king birendra's visit will surely enhance the friendship between the people of china and nepal and i am rejoiced at it like everybody else here," the driver said. "i am looking forward to seeing our friendship buses drive at still greater speed along the broad road of sino-nepalese friendship and the flowers of friendship blossom in still greater profusion all along the way."

noted tenor chang liu-chu and soprano tsaidan choma of the tibet song and dance ensemble had visited nepal as members of the china song and dance ensemble in 1965 when the sino-nepalese friendship highway was under construction and again with the performing arts troupe of china in 1967 when the highway was completed. both of them were very glad upon learning that king birendra would pay a friendship visit to tibet. together with other artistes of the tibet ensemble, they created the "china-nepal friendship dance" and the "song of sino-nepalese friendship" to welcome the distinguished nepalese guests.

the million emancipated tibetan serfs extended a rousing welcome to king birendra's visit to lhasa. the tibetan people who suffered untold misery and brutality in the old society of feudal serfdom highly valued their happy life today and the friendship between the chinese people and the people of other countries.

the emancipated serfs of the donggar people's commune were eagerly waiting for the distinguished nepalese guests when they heard the guests were coming. at daybreak the women commune members put on multi-coloured aprons and the men wore hats for holidays. with bouquets in hand, they gathered in front of the commune compound. when the distinguished guests arrived, emancipated serfs in lambskin robes plucked six-stringed lutes and girls danced a tibetan folk dance while others enthusiastically hailed: "welcome, a warm welcome to king birendra of nepal excl."

many families prepared buttered tea to welcome the distinguished guests. woman commune member shelo in her holiday-best gladly invited king birendra to be her guest of honour. the king asked the hostess about her living conditions. in reply, shelo said that hers was a family of slaves who were slandered by the manorial lord as "talking beasts of burden". her family has enjoyed a happy life since the democratic reform, particularly since the founding of the people's commune. the hostess presented to the king a cup of strong buttered tea with both hands, the most courteous gesture of the tibetan people. pleased, king birendra said, "thank you for your hospitality."

while the distinguished nepalese guests were visiting in the lhasa carpet weaving mill, king birendra carefully inspected a carpet with a dragon-phoenix design depicting a life-like phoenix surrounded by two golden dragons against a background of colourful clouds. the carpet woven with 18 kinds of coloured thread was done by an emancipated serf with more than 20 years of experience in this profession. carpets with this design symbolizing auspiciousness have been sold to nepal since ancient times and appreciated by the nepalese friends. the emancipated serfs of the mill presented this carpet to king birendra on the eve of the distinguished nepalese guests' departure from lhasa.

king birendra was deeply impressed by his tibet visit. he said that the tibet autonomous region, like other places in china, had made big progress under the leadership of chairman mao.

the people in tibet, like the rest in the country, sincerely rejoice in the achievements the nepalese people have won under the leadership of king birendra in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and in developing their national economy, and wish the nepalese people still greater progress.

may the friendship between the people of china and nepal stand forever like the himalayas; may the people of china and nepal march forward shoulder to shoulder in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Badminton Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 8, 1976)

the visiting pakistan badminton delegation led by syed khalid mahmood left here by train for hangchow this evening after concluding its visit and friendly matches in shanghai.

in two rounds of friendly matches here the guest team defeated the shanghai team 5:2 but was beaten by the fukien team 1:5.

huang chin-hai, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned saw the matches and met with head of the delegation syed khalid mahmood on separate occasions.

the players of both countries displayed good sportsmanship and high skills. their alertness, dexterity and powerful drives in the matches won warm applause from the spectators.

the pakistan guests arrived here from nanking on the third. a reception was given in their honour by the shanghai branch of the chinese badminton association. tu chien, leading member of the shanghai physical culture and sports commission, was present at the reception.

during their stay in shanghai, the pakistan guests went sightseeing and paid visits. they were warmly received wherever they went.

CHINA AND SAO TOME PRINCIPE

Sao Tome and Principe President Receives Chinese Agriculture Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1976)

manuel pinto da costa, president of sao tome and principe, recently received all members of the chinese agriculture study group and had a friendly conversation with them, according to a report from sao tome.

kuo yu-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in sao tome and principe, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: Peddler's Lies

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentary entitled "peddler's lies". excerpts from the commentary follow:

not long ago, tass hawked once again the shop-worn stuff of "the system of collective security in asia" which it has spared no efforts to peddle. it wrote in a commentary that recent events in asia "opened up new opportunities" for "all countries of that area" "for goodneighbourly cooperation among them on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. this is exactly the main goal of the system of collective security in asia." people can see from these words how the peddlers of "the system of collective security in asia" are good at telling lies shamelessly.

in the past few years, the soviet revisionists have done all they can to peddle the sinister stuff of "the system of collective security in asia". however, the asian countries just refuse to fall into their trap. although snubbed, the soviet revisionists are not reconciled to their defeat. so tass came out again to spread the nonsense in an attempt to sell the old ware of "the system of collective security in asia" by taking advantage of the new situation in asia. it is a clumsy act, indeed excl.

truly, new developments have taken place in the asian situation in the last few years. struggles in various forms have been unfolded by asian countries and peoples to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, develop the national economy and oppose the superpower contention for hegemonism and spheres of influence in asia and the pacific region. meanwhile, many countries in southeast asia, south asia and west asia are taking positive actions and steps to resist the control, interference, plunder and bullying by the superpowers, improve relations among themselves and promote and strengthen regional unity and cooperation. obviously, the new situation is favourable to the asian peoples fighting to master the destiny of their countries and unfavourable to hegemonism and the policy of aggression and expansion of the superpowers.

obviously, "goodneighbourly cooperation on the principles of equality and mutual benefit" paraded by the soviet revisionists is nothing but a bait. what the soviet revisionists' "system of collective security in asia" will bring to the asian coutries is not

goodneighbourly cooperation of equality and mutual benefit but submission to the control and enslavement of the soviet social-imperialists. the asian countries have become increasingly aware that genuine goodneighbourly cooperation of equality and mutual benefit can only be realized through consolidating unity and waging a struggle against interference, control, bullying and plunder of the superpowers, and through being wary of the danger of letting the tiger in through the back door while repelling the wolf through the front gate.

the struggle against hegemonism and power politics of the superpowers waged by the countries and people in asia is an important part of the great trend: countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want to make revolution. the development of the asian people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism has forced the peddler of "the system of collective security in asia" to change their tricks constantly and yet fail to achieve their aim. the soviet revisionists will never achieve their purpose despite their flaunting of the banners of "peace and security" and "goodneighbourly cooperation".

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary Denounces Soviet Revisionists' Schemes to Undermine Non-Alignment Movement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1976)

the soviet revisionists' schemes and evil intentions to undermine the non-alignment movement are denounced by the "people's daily" in a commentary today. excerpts from the commentary follow:

the fact that the soviet revisionist clique which has all along been hostile to the non-alignment movement has lately shown an unusual interest in it cannot but draw people's attention. apart from flattering remarks, the soviet revisionists have cranked up their propaganda machine to untiringly claim that they are in "accord with the basic interests" of the non-alignment movement and that their "stand is very close" to it, passing themselves off as the "natural allies" of the non-alignment movement. but this clumsy trick cannot cover up their evil intentions towards this movement.

as is well known, the chief objective of the non-alignment movement is to combat colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, which is diametrically opposed to the

soviet revisionists' policy of aggression, expansion and overlordism. wherein does the "accord of interests" lie? non-alignment means no military alliance among nations, nor their participation in any military group. the soviet revisionists are actually the general chieftain of the no. 1 "military group" in the world. how is it possible that their stand has become very close to that of the non-alignment movement? however, no sooner have the soviet revisionists uttered a few high-sounding words than they revealed their cloven hoof. they openly allege that only by forming "alliance with the socialist community", or, in other words, "alliance" with the soviet union can the non-alignment movement derive its "inexhaustive" "strength". in their minds, the non-alignment movement can derive its strength only by "allying" with the ringleader of the aggressive military group. isn't this the complete liquidation of the aim, principle and policy of the non-alignment movement, and turning the movement into an appendage and tool of the soviet revisionists in their scramble for world domination?

more ridiculously still, the soviet revisionists, assuming the manner of a headmaster, publicly lecture the non-aligned nations on what to do or not to do. it is still fresh in the people's minds that when the fourth summit conference of the non-aligned countries was being held in algiers three years ago, the soviet revisionist chieftain brezhnev personally wrote "a letter of high pressure" to the host issuing orders to the chairman of the conference. this aroused strong dissatisfaction among the participating countries. today, on the eve of the fifth conference of heads of state and government of the non-aligned countries, the soviet revisionists have not only sent out diplomats to sell their ideas but also set their propaganda machine in motion to spread all kinds of strange tales. one may ask: who has given moscow the right to gossip about the forthcoming summit conference of the non-aligned countries?

being aware that neither their glowing rhetoric nor the wielding of baton will get them anywhere, the soviet revisionists resort to the trick of inciting one against another. they flatter one as "leader" of the non-aligned movement while putting pressure on someone else by condemning him for "talking nonsense". prompted by ulterior motives of creating division among the non-aligned countries, they arbitrarily divide them into "healthy" and "conservative" forces.

the soviet revisionists have left no stone unturned in order to bring the non-aligned movement into the orbit of soviet social-imperialism. what they have done have fully exposed the truth of their much publicized "consistent support for the non-aligned movement". the non-aligned movement has grown in strength

with each passing day and become an important force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism since the first summit conference of non-aligned countries held in belgrade in 1961. under such an excellent situation, the soviet revisionists have been forced to change their tactics and they attempt "to influence the course of developments through their own methods" or worm their way into the non-aligned movement for the purpose of control, intervention and trouble-making. but, as chinese poet li pai well put it, "draw a knife to cut the stream -- the stream only flows the faster," the trend in the non-aligned movement to fight in unity against hegemonism is irresistible and the ugly performance of the soviet revisionists of crudely meddling with this movement and attempting to control it will only arouse the vigilance of numerous non-aligned countries. they will counter the schemes and plots of the soviet social-imperialists with fiercer struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Vice Minister of State Capital Construction Commission Meets Venezuelan Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1976)

peng min, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission, met and had a friendly conversation here yesterday with alberto eladio olivares, academician of the venezuelan academy of physics, mathematics and natural sciences, and his wife.

after their arrival in peking on may 31, the venezuelan guests visited a scientific research institute, a college, a factory, a construction site, a people's commune, a neighbourhood community and places of historical interest, and had technical discussions with chinese scientists. they were met and feted by ho kuang-chien, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the building research institute under the state capital construction commission.

the couple left here yesterday to visit southern parts of china before their departure from this country.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Federal German Badminton Team Plays Friendly Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1976)

the badminton team of the federal republic of germany played the chinese team in a series of friendly matches before 17,000 cheering spectators at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

among those present on the rostrum were leading members of the all-china sports federation li ching-chuan and chen yu-niang, leading members of the chinese badminton association kuo lei and chi yu-hua, leader of the guest team hans schnur, and charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the federal republic of germany here gerd berendonck.

horst peter klisters, president of the federal german badminton association, and frau klisters, who are now visiting in china, were also among the spectators.

in the seven matches this evening, chinese players won the two men's singles, two men's doubles, one women's singles and one women's doubles all by two straight sets. the mixed doubles match went to wolfgang bochow and mari luise zizmann who defeated wu hsueh-kai and chiu yu-fang 2:1.

chinese and federal german badminton players have visited each other and had friendly matches on three occasions over the last three years. these have contributed to improving their technical standards, advancing sports exchanges and enhancing the friendship between the badminton players and people of the two countries.

the federal german friends, who arrived here yesterday, were guests of honour at a luncheon hosted by the chinese badminton association earlier today.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Peking Banquet for Yugoslav Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1976)

teng kang, director of the central broadcasting administration, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the yugoslav broadcasting and television delegation headed by ismail bajra, chairman of the management committee of the association of yugoslav radio and television stations and general director of the pristina broadcasting and television station.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and minister-counsellor dusan grubor were present on the occasion.

present were also chang chen-tung and leading members of other departments concerned.

the delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the central broadcasting administration.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Additional Clause to Mexico's Constitution on 200-Mile Exclusive Economic Zone Becomes Effective

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 7, 1976)

the mexican government announced that the additional clause to article 27 of the constitution on establishing the 200-mile exclusive economic zone came into effect yesterday, according to the mexican daily "el nacional" today.

the gulf of california was closed by mexico the same day as stipulated in the clause.

mexican vice-foreign secretary jorge castaneda pointed out that this important step taken by mexico in establishing the exclusive economic zone is aimed at promoting the independent development of the nation's economy. he said that foreign ships will be allowed to dock or navigate in the gulf of california. but foreign fishing vessels can operate in the aforesaid waters only when prior agreement is reached with the

mexican government. he also said that mexico's economic exploitation of the 200-mile waters includes exercising control over the exploitation of marine life and minerals therein, though the zone is open to navigation and overflight.

speaking of the additional clause, mexican secretary of the navy luis m. bravo carrera pointed out earlier that his country will be constantly on its guard against "piratic vessels robbing us of our natural resources."

the bill on the additional clause submitted to the senate by mexican president luis echeverria last november 5 was approved by the senate, the chamber of deputies and the permanent commission of mexico's joint congress session last november and december respectively and promulgated by the mexican "official journal of the federation" on february 13 this year.

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